

HISTORY  
*of*  
DRAKE UNIVERSITY



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# History of Drake University



VOLUME ONE





Building  
For the Centuries

By CHARLES BLANCHARD

*A Memorial of the Founders and Builders*

*Semicentennial: 1881-1931*

**DRAKE UNIVERSITY**

**DES MOINES, IOWA**

**1 9 3 1**



## Author's Apology

IT WAS someone who had never tried to do a really worthwhile thing who said, "Apologies are always mean." The seers and saints of the long ago, who sought the Ineffable, the Unseen and the Eternal, as all before them and since, called what they wrote an "Apology," because of the imperfections of what they said, or tried to say, and could not.

The author has tried to tell something of the founders and builders of Drake University; but what has been said is so inadequate that there is a feeling of disappointment, in which the readers will share. The history of Drake University can not be written in two or three hundred pages.

Fifty years is a short span in the history of an institution, and building a University is, after all, rather a prosaic thing. Time is the element that enters in to make what teachers and students do worth while. Yet to have had a part in the planting of such an institution as Drake has become in the past fifty years, perhaps the most significant period of all human history, is historically important.

This is not at all a critical or complete history. It is not a volume of pretensions as to research or originality, yet the author trusts it may be used down through the years as the basis of the better history-to-be. The writer has read practically all the early records to which he had access in the Drake Library—thousands of pages in the *Drake Delphic*, *The Ekard*, *Cap and Bells*, *The Drake*, *The Quax*, *The Drake Alumnus*, besides miscellaneous material in the University archives.

The founders and builders of Drake University had their vision, dreamed their dream. The author has tried to pay a simple, sincere tribute to the memories of those who have gone ahead, to some who linger still a little while, to a few of the younger who are carrying on. The unnamed are not the forgotten—many could not be even mentioned. The list of all who have served on the faculties through the years would fill pages. To even mention the names of the alumni would require a volume.

The names of a few of the alumni have found a place in this story, because of some academic or athletic prominence, or because of the partiality of the historian. But there is no prejudice in this record, unless it has been to further in every way the interests of Drake University. The historian frankly confesses he would like to write another volume about those who "follow in their train," of other dreamers who have dared the Deed.

"Building for the Centuries" was the inspiring vision of the founders of Drake University, of the men and women who helped to lay foundations and built thereon. This must be the inspiration and aspiration of all who are to help in the building of the Greater Drake-To-Be. If the author has done nothing more than to shout this inspiring watchword to those who are to follow, and to lead on to the fulfillment of the dream of the founders, he will sleep well when the silence falls.

C. B.

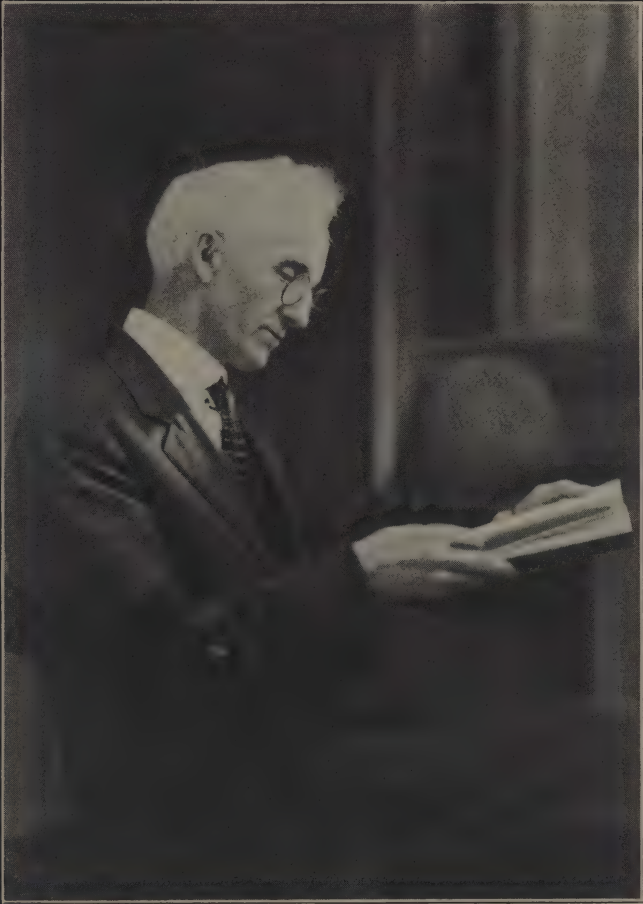
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CHARLES BLANCHARD



The "CHANCELLOR'S ELM"



# The "Chancellor's Elm"

Drake University Campus—A Memorial  
to Chancellor George T. Carpenter

CHARLES BLANCHARD

*Built for the centuries, it stands with outspread arms,  
Stately, symmetrical, brooking all the false alarms  
Of fateful years, of cold and heat, of sun and storm,  
That have but served to shape its strength and form.  
Majestic; yet with modest mein, as of a man  
Who dares to stand erect, alone, saying, "I can!"  
A man among his fellows, one free-born, to rule,  
By right of spirit, in state and church and school.  
With branches bending low, its sweep of cooling shade  
Allures to loiter here the youth and maid;  
Invites the idle steps of disillusioned age,  
Of saints and sinners and of waiting sage.*

*Serene, as a great soul, which has been tried and found  
The source of strength; firm rooted in the ground,  
And built for the far ages, thus it stands  
In all its regal glory; thus it rules, commands  
By its own power and presence—symbol of the power  
Of mind and manhood, needful for this hour;  
A symbol, too, of that for which have toiled  
The hero-hearts—the ones who here have moiled  
In poverty, yet have dared to dream and plan  
A stately stairway for the mind of man;  
Who here have dreamed, and dreaming, laid  
Foundations for the faith of mankind unafraid;  
Who have planted here, as Nature plants a tree—  
Building for the centuries a University!*

*This "History of Drake University" at fifty years is the result of the gratuitous labor of Charles A. Blanchard, long-time friend and patron of the school, who wrote the manuscript, the generosity and direct supervision of the Job Printing Department of The Register and Tribune Company, who printed, without charge, the entire edition, and the objective interest of the Hertzberger Bindery, who bound the two thousand volumes, making a substantial gift to the University's semicentennial.*

*The book is a monument to that unselfish devotion in the cause of education which not only founded the University, but which has characterized its fifty years of continuous expansion. This history is not a mere compendium of facts, names and dates. It is a story book full of human interest and colored with personal knowledge of the people and incidents. It is an integration of Biography, Philosophy, Poetry and History. Here is weaved, on the loom of idealism, the hopes of men and the dreams of women who have brought into objective reality the great Christian DESIDERATUM of an institution of higher learning conceived by the church, supported by a communion of common, broad minded people, recognized by a great commonwealth, and honored by the largest municipality within the state.*

*He who reads these pages cannot escape the conviction that the founders of Drake were men of unusual ability and foresight, that their work has prospered beyond their expectations, and that they were "Building for the Centuries".*

*Domore House*

Drake University  
Des Moines, Iowa  
June 1, 1931



# INTRODUCTION

## CHAPTER I

THE EDUCATION of man is a part of the romance of the race, the record of which is lost, or which is found in its crudest form in the myths of the millenniums. We smile at the crude folk tales of the past of all peoples, but therein are the beginnings of man's education.

These myths, for the most part, have to do with the dealings of the gods with men, or with man's experiences with nature. It is a curious, but an illuminating story that is told in these fables and strange fancies of the primitive races. But they have a more than curious interest for anyone who would know the beginnings of education.

*Myths  
of the  
Millennium*

More marvelous than any of the conquests of physical nature is this conquest of the mysteries of the mental and moral and spiritual realms. Greater than the discovery of a New World was the discovery of the Mind, the Soul. The great adventure of mankind has not been in the discovery and exploration of islands and continents, North or South Poles. The marvelous achievements are not the radio and flying machine, but in the discovery and development of the Mind back of all.

*Adventure  
of Mankind*

Said a superficial and cynical observer: "Astronomically speaking, man is a pygmy." Replied one who saw the history of mankind in its truer outlines: "Astronomically speaking, man is the astronomer!"

From the ancient myth-makers to the modern university is a long way. From the first astrologers to the latest astronomical observatory measures the advance of the mind of man in the material universe. The education of the race had its beginning with the myth-makers and the stargazers. From the "Watchers of the Skies" in ancient Babylon and Egypt and the Syrian shepherds we can trace the search for the mysteries of the unknown and the unseen. It has been a pathetic yet glorious struggle!

*"Watchers  
of the  
Skies"*

Although, forsooth,  
None has been found  
Who could bound  
The mystery of it,

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Tell the history of it;  
Yet 'tis good to try  
To measure out the sky,  
To count the stars;  
Peep through the bars  
At Moon and Mars;  
To search the Sun,  
Seek for the One  
Who spake and it was done!  
For thus man has ever been—and still  
Is seeking after God  
In sun and sod.  
And thus he ever must and will  
Seek for the truth,  
In age and youth;  
Dream and desire,  
Love and aspire,  
Serve and sacrifice;  
With longing eyes  
Scanning the skies  
For the Unseen;  
Above the mean  
Seeking to rise,  
To pierce the disguise  
Of dread and doubt;  
To put to rout  
His fears and stand  
With outreached hand  
To take and grasp  
The Future in his clasp;  
To seek and find the Pole  
Of Spirit and of Soul—  
To see and know the Whole!\*

***Seeking  
After the  
the Unseen***

***"Incurably  
Religious"***

Back of all and a part of all is the religious aspiration of man. Because "man is incurably religious" he is what he is—and is to be! The mental and moral education of man grew out of this religious instinct or aspiration. Education is bound up with the religious history of the race. Much of it is puerile, pathetic, as the story of the childhood of the individual, of the race. Yet the romance of a child learning to read is fascinating to any father or

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\*From "When the Soul Turns Tramp," an unpublished volume by Charles Blanchard.



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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mother, or teacher, with any appreciation of the wonder of it. The first words lisped by the baby are a perpetual marvel. There is nothing in all the world more wonderful than a baby learning to talk. This perpetual miracle of the opening mind of a child is a repetition of the history of the development of the human mind.

How did man first learn to talk? Read the record in the third chapter of Genesis — the Book of Beginnings — where God is represented as walking in the garden in the cool of the evening, and holding converse with Adam and Eve. O, that is only an old Hebrew myth! Well, have it so! But get the significance of it! It was the beginning of man's mental and moral education! It had to do with the eating of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. Granted, if it please our vanity, that it is purely mythical as it has come down to us as all the records of the primitive races. But out of these experiences of primitive peoples has come the mental, moral, spiritual and scientific development of mankind.

*The  
Beginnings  
of  
Education*

Some scoff at the mythical beginnings of religion, but all education had its beginnings thus. The first scientists were the astrologers — the seers, the soothsayers, the witch doctors! Some of them became known as sages, singers, poets, prophets, statesmen, later scientists. They were the teachers of the race — the mental, moral and spiritual leaders of humanity, while man was struggling up and out of the dense darkness.

There were no schools during these early eras. Gradually, schools grew up around the prophets and philosophers. The first we read of in the Bible is the "school of the prophets" under Elijah. Later came the synagogue and the Sanhedrin — or rather the school that grew up around that Council of the Seventy. Saul of Tarsus was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, the greatest teacher of his day among the Hebrews. The philosophers were the heads of the early Greek academies. Socrates was a strolling teacher. Plato, or his disciples, established academies, which literally means "the school of Plato."

During the succeeding centuries, as Christianity spread over the Roman Empire, the schools became modified forms of the schools of the prophets and the schools of the philosophers, more and more dominated by the Church. It ought not to be forgotten that the Church was the chief

*The Church  
and  
Education*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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patron of education during all these ages, including the "Dark Ages." But the Church was not responsible for the "Dark Ages." It would have been a great deal darker without the Church. True, the arts and sciences were partly eclipsed during this period, neglected by the teachers of religion to the serious loss of science, art and religion. But had it not been for the Church much more might have been lost. It was the Church that kept the torch of education lighted during these "Dark Ages." The first scientists were the monks, some of whom were men far in advance of their times. Bound by their creeds and anathematized by popes and councils, as they sometimes were, they adventured into the scientific realms, as of the spiritual, and laid foundations for the new eras into which we have entered.

### ***The Flames of Freedom***

The great educational institutions of Europe were all founded by the Church. The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century was directly due to the enlightening influences of the universities. John Huss, of the University of Prague, Bohemia, who was the forerunner of Luther, Melancthon and Zwingli, was the man in Central Europe who kindled the fires of reformation that never went out. And he lighted his torch from the flame of John Wycliffe, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, England. The University of Prague burned Wycliffe's writings, but John Huss, who was also burned, and his followers did not let the light go out. While there was a reactionary spirit in the Church and Universities, yet the flame of religious and political freedom was kindled there. This flame spread from the prophets who were found in the universities of England and Europe. Luther of Worms and Tyndale of Cambridge made the Bible the book of the people in Germany and England. What John Wycliffe and John Huss had begun they carried on. Tyndale was burned at the stake, but Luther escaped only because of strong political friends. The universities were the hotbeds of heresies—to the liberation of learning, the development of the sciences and arts, and the spread of the spirit of freedom, religious and political.

The universities of Cambridge and Oxford, England, of Edinburgh, Scotland, of Dublin, Ireland, naturally formed the ideals of the New England settlers. Their leaders were university men, especially their pastors.



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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From these sources they drew the inspiration of hope and the aspiration to build in the New World a Commonwealth, established on the Church and School. Hence the founding of what has become Harvard University in 1636, sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock and six years after the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the beginnings of Boston.

*Education  
in New  
England*

Education became the passion of the Pilgrims. The Church was necessarily the center of their system, since the Church was the center of their thinking. The pastors were the mental as well as the moral and spiritual leaders of New England. With all the limitations of the old New England parsons, the narrowness of their creed and the bigotries of their behavior, at times, they were the religious and political, and some of them the literary and scientific, pioneers of their period. They were educational enthusiasts. Better than empires, they had educational institutions in their brains!

*The Passion  
of the  
Pilgrims*

From New England, largely, came the pioneers of the great Northwest Territory. They took with them their New England theology—and the Academy and College, with always the dream of a University! So we find the Western Reserve University established in 1825 (as Adelbert College at Hudson, Ohio, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1882), by the pioneer children and children's children of the New England Puritans. In the same year the Western Theological Seminary was established by the Presbyterians in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All of the founders were of the old Puritan stock. In 1829 came the founding of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Illinois, by the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, then working jointly in their great missionary enterprise, through the American Board of Home Missions, which was the instrumental in furthering not only the missionary but the educational enterprise. In their thinking, missions and education went together. This has been one of the secrets of the marvelous advance of education in the Northwest Territory and a little later in the Mississippi Valley. It was a big jump from the Western Reserve, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania, to Jacksonville, in Central Illinois, but it illustrates the enthusiasm of the Puritans for education.

*Trans-  
planted to  
Northwest  
Territory*

Asa Turner came out from New England to Illinois in

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Asa Turner  
—the  
Forerunner**

1829, with his new bride, to spy out the land, and on one of his trips he peeked over into what later became Iowa. There was the idea of missions in his mind and the dream of an educational institution already forming! He was one of the forerunners of the famous "Iowa Band"—the eleven men, all college graduates, who came out to Iowa in 1843. Before coming, they planned each to establish one or more churches, and together to found a college. This was "Iowa College," first located at Davenport in 1847, then removed to Grinnell in 1859. The name was changed to Grinnell College in 1909.

The Congregationalists were wise in establishing but one college. However, they did plant academies all over Iowa—and all the way from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Denmark Academy, in Lee county, was the first of these institutions—the first institution of higher learning to be established in Iowa.

**The  
Academy—  
A New  
England  
Institution**

The Academy was a New England institution, and wherever the Puritans—the Congregationalists and Presbyterians—formed a settlement in this great western region, they planned an academy. The work done by these pioneer academies corresponded to the work now done in our modern high schools. With the coming of high schools everywhere, the academies have all disappeared in Iowa. They were the inspiration that largely prepared the way for the present public school system. The little "Red Schoolhouse" of old New England and the ambitious academies, planted here and there by the zeal for education of the Pilgrims and Puritans and other of the pioneers of this New World, were the forerunners of the little *white* schoolhouses that later dotted our mid-western prairies, and these numerous academies prepared the ground for the colleges and universities which are the pride of our people.



# OSKALOOSA COLLEGE

## CHAPTER II

**T**HE PIONEERS who planted the first churches of Christ in Iowa were, for the most part, from Ohio and Indiana, with a number of adventurous spirits from Virginia, by way of Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Illinois and Missouri. The Western Reserve, in Northern Ohio, largely settled, as we have seen, by descendants of the old New England Puritans and emigrants from "York State," was the scene of the evangelistic fires kindled by Walter Scott, the coworker with the Campbells, while associated with the Baptists. On the separation from the Baptists in 1827, Walter Scott carried with him a large number of the members of churches planted under his labors. They became known as the Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ, or Christian churches; frequently spoken of as "Reformers," or as "The Restoration Movement."

*The  
Disciples  
of Christ*

These newborn Disciples brought with them the enthusiasm for evangelism inspired by the flaming zeal of Walter Scott, and later the zeal for education created by Alexander Campbell, the founder of Bethany College, West Virginia, in 1841. This evangelistic spirit spread like a prairie fire. The preachers of the Restoration Movement made up in zeal and knowledge of the One Book what they may have lacked, and many of them did lack, in scholastic training. And they were not so far behind the Puritans and other religious bodies in education. The Campbells, Thomas and Alexander, Walter Scott and Barton W. Stone, were all Presbyterians, with the old Puritan ideals of an educated ministry. It is true that many of the early preachers of the Restoration Movement were "ignorant and unlearned men," even as the apostles and early disciples. There were a number of scholarly men among them, however, who everywhere became recognized as leaders. The Disciples always held education in high regard, and they were not far behind the older and richer and stronger religious organizations in their ambitions to found colleges and universities.

*Flaming  
Zeal*

Among these pioneer preachers who came to Iowa was

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### ***Romance of Religion and Education***

Aaron Chatterton, a young man of gracious gifts and pleasing personality, who journeyed from Bloomington, Indiana, on horseback, to Iowa Territory in 1845. Stopping at a pioneer home in Southern Iowa he enquired of the pleasant-faced woman if by chance they had a book that told of receiving strangers and thereby entertaining angels unawares? He smiled and she smiled back and replied, "Yes, we have the Bible in our house and strangers are welcome. 'Light!'" The woman was the mother of the boy who later became General Francis Marion Drake and Governor of Iowa and one of the founders of Drake University. I have wondered often if the boy was present—suppose he was then a lad of fourteen or fifteen years. Aaron Chatterton was the chief factor in the founding of Oskaloosa College and doubtless this beginning of acquaintance with the Drake family was a connecting link in the chain of influences that later led to the founding of Drake University. It is all a part of the romance of religion and education! Call it Providence—call it what you please!

### ***Men of Vision***

It is told that at one time in the pioneer period there was not a single college graduate among the ministers of the Disciples of Christ in Iowa! And Aaron Chatterton is said to have been the only college man among them when he first came to the Territory. However, these early Disciples knew whom and what and why they believed—and were able to tell it and to persuade others. So remarkable were they for zeal and devotion to the Cause that they not only held their own but surpassed most of the religious bodies supported by strong missionary societies. They brought over with them the old Presbyterian idea of the ruling and teaching eldership—and many of their elders became excellent preachers, doctors, lawyers, school-teachers, farmers—all exercised their gifts—and so the Cause grew and prospered. It is to their honor that they early recognized their limitations and sought to establish a college for the education of their ministry. The pioneers were men of remarkable vision—remarkable for the time in which they lived and the circumstances under which they lived and labored. They were, many of them, Christian statesmen and leaders in education and affairs of state.

The Disciples of Christ in Iowa, due to their lack of men and money, were saved the disastrous folly of found-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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ing too many educational institutions. The ambition of the early Congregationalists, Baptists, Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians, and even the staid Quakers, led them to undertake to establish academies, colleges and universities in various sections of the state. The Lutherans were among the first to undertake to build up a college in Des Moines, but the "Panic of 1857" left them with an incomplete building and bankrupt. The Baptists, under the leadership of Dr. J. A. Nash, eminent preacher and educator, took over the unfinished building and the institution became known as Des Moines College, which had a successful career for a number of years, but later was sold to the Catholics. The Baptists at one time had five or six educational institutions in Iowa, two or three of them aspiring to be universities—but all failed. The Lutherans have a number of theological seminaries, the Presbyterians have two colleges, the Methodists four conference colleges, with the perpetual problem of financing, and the urgent need of unifying their educational program. Educational rivalries were rife during the years between 1850 and 1880.

### *Educational Rivalries*

The educational awakening came a little slower among the Disciples. It was at the State Meeting held at Mount Pleasant in June, 1855, that the agitation for a college took form in a resolution to proceed immediately to devise plans to establish such an institution. Previous to this time, however, there had been resolutions favoring an institution to be supported jointly by Missouri and Iowa, and Christian University, Canton, Missouri (Culver-Stockton College) grew out of this agitation. Educational rivalries prevented the realization of this first dream of a university.

### *Dreaming a University*

Mount Pleasant, Henry county, was the educational mecca of Iowa and the first plan was to establish the school there; but Oskaloosa and Marion became rivals, with the result that it was decided to establish the college at the place offering the greater inducement. Oskaloosa raised a subscription of \$30,050 and at an adjourned meeting held in Oskaloosa October 10-13, 1856, the college was located at that place. It will be observed that this meeting, called for the specific purpose of locating the college, lasted four days, indicating the strenuous character of the situation.

The charter members of the board of trustees were:



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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***Beginnings  
of Oskaloosa  
College***

Aaron Chatterton, Richard Parker, Dr. C. G. Owen, J. Atkins, W. T. Smith, J. H. Bacon, A. S. Nichols, Matthew Edmondson, C. Hale, J. M. Berry, W. A. Saunders, J. Swallow, S. H. Bonham and S. H. McClure. These were all good, substantial men, about half of them ministers, although the line between minister and the layman among the Disciples was not closely drawn. Aaron Chatterton, whose name appears first, is credited with being the leading advocate in this first agitation for a college and he was the man who traveled extensively among the churches and scattered Disciples, both before and after fixing the location of the institution. He solicited the first endowment fund of \$20,000 and contributed much toward the beginnings of the institution. Chatterton was an able speaker, an excellent debater and also a writer of exceptional gifts. He was associated with Daniel Bates in editing "*The Western Evangelist*," first published at Mount Pleasant in 1850, later removed to Fort Madison, Keokuk, Davenport, Oskaloosa and called "*The Evangelist*," finally becoming *The Christian-Evangelist*, St. Louis, Missouri.

***The "Panic  
of 1857"***

A. Chatterton, W. T. Smith and A. Johnson were the committee on articles of incorporation. The contract for the erection of the building was let to J. J. Adams on June 27, 1857, for the sum of \$24,500, and the work was begun and pushed with vigor. The financial panic that swept the country in the autumn of 1857 was the worst *ever* experienced. The "Boom" that had inspired almost every growing town toward becoming a city, led to a speculation in real estate and other things and when the "Boom" suddenly collapsed, men of local and more than local reputations found themselves stranded, their wealth tied up or swept away almost over night. The pledges made by the citizens of Oskaloosa could not be collected, the contractor failed and the building was left incomplete. Everything seemed lost!

***Richard  
Parker—  
A Hero of  
the Faith***

Practically nothing was done toward completing the building for three years. The sacrificial devotion of one man, Richard Parker, the treasurer, saved the incomplete building. He mortgaged his own property, including his home, to prevent the foreclosure of the mortgage. He seems to have been a man of good business abilities and of exceptional devotion to the cause of Christ and Christian education. He was one of those humble, heroic men of

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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whom the world is not worthy, whose name deserves to be written in the record of the heroes of the faith. He lived to be quite an old man and it must have been to him a heartbreak to see the institution to which he had given so much of himself and of his means go the way of so many similar institutions. He did, however, live to see Drake University fairly launched and becoming a growing institution. And there must have been some recompense in this.

It was not until June 9, 1860, that the State Meeting voted to raise a relief fund of ten thousand dollars to complete the building. But it was not until 1867, ten years after the building was begun, that it was completed. One wing, however, was complete and ready to occupy in the fall of 1861, and two young men, George T. and W. J. Carpenter, brothers, the first a graduate of Abingdon College, and the second of Eureka College, both in Illinois, came to Iowa and took charge of the situation. This was in the midst of the confusion growing out of the beginning of the Civil War. Other institutions were left without students. What were they to do? W. J. Carpenter does not seem to have remained long, but George T. proved himself as much a hero in the classroom and out in the field soliciting funds and hunting up students, as any soldier upon the battlefield. It was a trying time for educational institutions and the men who sacrificed and suffered that they might survive. For twenty years George T. Carpenter held on and largely by his own devotion upheld Oskaloosa College. Others shared in the responsibility, too heavy for single hands to bear. During this time he taught in the college, traveled, solicited funds and students, preached, held evangelistic meetings, held a number of debates, edited *The Evangelist* for some time—served, sacrificed and all but starved!

Among the men who served as presidents besides Carpenter, who was nominally the head, but who spent much time in the field, were: B. W. Johnson, who was also pastor of the Oskaloosa church and editor of *The Evangelist*; F. M. Bruner, one of the men, who, by his sacrificial devotion to the cause of Christian education, deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance; J. A. Beattie, who later served the cause of education for a third of a century in Nebraska; G. H. Laughlin; R. H. Johnson, a

*The  
Carpenters  
—Geo. T.  
and W. J.*

*Men Who  
Served as  
Presidents*

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brother of B. W. Johnson; A. M. Haggard; J. M. Atwater; A. J. Youngblood; A. F. Ross and S. P. Lucy—the latter as president protem for a short time.

**D. R. Lucas**  
**—The Tem-**  
**pestuous**

The effort to maintain a faculty, for lack of adequate support, led to the resolve to remove the college to Des Moines. Most of the members of the faculty, among whom were men of fine talents, agreed to go with Carpenter. It was an ambitious undertaking. A number of men in Des Moines were interested in the enterprise. Chief among these was D. R. Lucas, then pastor of the Central Christian church—a man of overflowing enthusiasm, eager, earnest, exuberant—tempestuous at times—a man of moral passion, devoted to the church, flaming in his zeal for evangelism and for Christian education. He was just the man for the hour. And it is doubtless true, as someone who was on the ground at the time, has said: “Had there been no D. R. Lucas there would have been no Drake University!”

**Selection of**  
**the Site**

The selection of the site came as an inspiration. Carpenter, Lucas and one or two others, came to a wooded tract in Northwest Des Moines. Among the native elms, oaks and hickories stood one elm tree, noticeable for its size and shapeliness, beautiful in its symmetry, a monarch in its majesty. Mounting well toward its top, Carpenter swept his eyes over the landscape, across the winding rivers, taking in the whole splendid vista. He was captivated by the outlook. Those who were with him observed him in the attitude of prayer and suddenly heard him exclaim, “Here we will build our university!”



# BEGINNINGS OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

## CHAPTER III

THE IMPOSSIBILITY of maintaining a faculty in Oskaloosa College was the deciding factor in the resolution to remove the institution to Des Moines. Three of the most valued members gave notice of their resignation at the end of the year 1880-1881. Lack of financial support was the ever-present reason for this constant shifting of faculty members.

For at least a dozen years, according to the statement of Allen Hickey, the associate of G. T. Carpenter in editing *The Evangelist*, the latter had contemplated the removal of the college to some more favored location. Marshalltown was suggested in 1879, but nothing came of the matter. It was at Altoona, at a ministerial meeting, held June 14-16, 1880, that the question of removal to Des Moines was discussed by President Carpenter, D. R. Lucas and J. B. Vawter. Lucas, who was pastor of the Central Christian Church, Des Moines, proposed the formation of a land company to finance the enterprise. This was approved by Vawter and during the months following, Carpenter visited Des Moines a number of times and a number of persons became interested in the proposition. An option was secured on a tract of land of fifty-three acres, owned by Dr. M. P. Turner, the pioneer street car man of Des Moines, for \$10,000; also on a tract of nine acres belonging to the Sibley estate; and on two tracts owned by T. E. Brown, aggregating seventy-six acres, making a total of one hundred thirty-nine acres. The University Land Company was organized April 12, 1881. There were present at this meeting: E. N. Curl, G. T. Carpenter, C. E. Fuller, T. E. Brown, F. M. Kirkham, S. B. Tuttle, R. T. C. Lord, Ira W. Anderson, Norman Haskins, Fayette Meek and D. R. Lucas. Others who had made subscriptions to the stock of the company, but were not present, were: F. M. Drake, James Callanan, M. P. Givens, B. E. Shepperd, E. L. Posten, and J. M. Coggeshall. Articles of incorporation were drawn May 7, 1881. The officers

**Formation  
of Univer-  
sity Land  
Company**

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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were: E. N. Curl, president; G. T. Carpenter, vice-president; D. R. Lucas, secretary; C. E. Fuller, treasurer; Norman Haskins, S. B. Tuttle, A. Howell and T. E. Brown, directors. A five-acre tract (later increased to eight acres) was donated for a campus, and one-fourth of the proceeds of the sale of all lots and the profits on the sale of \$16,000 worth of lots and stock, went toward the building fund. C. E. Fuller, a prominent member of the Central Christian church and a banker, is given much credit for faithful and valuable service in handling the funds and for his activity as a member of the executive and building committees. He was a classmate and close friend of James A. Garfield in the early days of Hiram College, Ohio, and his interest in Christian education doubtless dated from this early association with Garfield, educator, preacher, soldier, statesman, martyred president.

All of the faculty of Oskaloosa College but one, G. H. Laughlin, agreed to go with Carpenter to Des Moines. The trustees, however, refused their consent and instituted legal proceedings to prevent the sale of the Oskaloosa property and removal of the assets and equipment. Rather than suffer the delays and expense of a lawsuit, the effort to remove the effects from Oskaloosa was permitted to default and the work of founding a new institution was undertaken.

***How the  
Name Was  
Given***

A name for the proposed institution was needed and it was understood that the person making the largest contribution toward the school would be honored in having his name bestowed thereon. D. R. Lucas wrote to General Drake, Centerville, Iowa, suggesting that he build for himself a monument more enduring than marble, and asked him for a generous contribution. He answered by telegram, dated February 24, 1881, saying:

"Your favor received. In reply, would say I can and will do it. I will give you \$20,000. Go ahead! F. M. Drake."

The brevity of this message is characteristic of the man. Thus Drake University received its name—a name honored and revered the world around, wherever the students of Drake have gone. It is a good name—and has already become historic in the annals of educational institutions in America. The gift of \$20,000 was but the first of generous outpourings from the heart and hand of General,

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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later Governor Drake. There were those who thought the institution should wear the name of the man, who, beyond all others, was responsible for its founding—George T. Carpenter. But it was enough for him that he had the opportunity to initiate and carry forward for twelve years this remarkable undertaking. His name will forever be linked with Drake University, and when the “Chancellor’s Elm” has gone down, leaving a great loneliness against the sky and on the Drake campus, the name of Chancellor Carpenter will continue to be linked with that of Francis Marion Drake, in a memorial more imperishable than any marble shaft, or boulder from the glacial drift of the forgotten ages.

A meeting of the board of trustees was held June 28, 1881, with the following members present: G. T. Carpenter, J. B. Vawter, D. R. Dungan, A. L. Frisbie, F. M. Kirkham, J. B. White, P. M. Cassady, C. E. Fuller, D. R. Lucas, Allen Hickey, R. T. C. Lord, Samuel Merrill. A building committee was appointed and it was suggested that the University should be opened not later than September 20, 1881. But there was no money in the treasury! Ira M. Anderson, a member of the Central Church and a local lawyer, who had been active from the beginning in the promotion and location of the institution, agreed to advance \$5,000 cash to erect a suitable temporary building, the trustees to pay him a certain rental and to have ten years in which to purchase the building at its cost. A contract was drawn July 15, the building to be completed within sixty days. Under this contract “The Students’ Home” was erected right out in the woods and was ready for use by September 15 and the first term opened September 20, 1881, and closed the following June with an attendance for the first year of 270.

The contract called for a four-story frame building, containing forty-three rooms, to cost \$6,000; E. D. Smith to put in the foundation and R. A. West to do the carpenter work. B. E. Shepperd and W. P. Macy, two members of the faculty who had come with Carpenter to Des Moines, worked with their hands in the erection of the building—as much from necessity as for the satisfaction of serving thus in the work to which they had devoted their lives—their meager salaries for the last year in Oskaloosa not having been paid.



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### **Develop- ment of West Des Moines**

With the commencement of building, a boom struck West Des Moines and within five weeks fifty houses were under construction. The street car at that time came only to West Ninth and Locust streets and a hack was the means of transportation to the University. There were no gas or water mains within a mile. The street car line was extended shortly to Twenty-fourth and Cottage Grove, where it stopped for several years. This was the day of the old horse car, or mule car. There was no paving and the streets were all but impassable in the rainy season. University Place was anything but inviting — except in prospect! But the city was growing to the west and north and the choice of location, together with the fact that Dr. Turner was the street car man and was interested in developing West Des Moines and incidentally Drake University, all favored the new undertaking. The price of lots jumped from \$35 to \$200 and \$300. Within two years the \$6,000 was paid to Ira M. Anderson for the "Students' Home." General Drake had paid the \$20,000 and the present Administration building had been erected and was ready for dedication, September 18, 1883. D. R. Lucas delivered the address in the University Chapel on that occasion and it is from this address that the chief facts in this history are drawn. \*The contract for the erection of this building was let to E. D. Smith, October 5, 1881. From January to July, 1882, J. L. Myers was superintendent of construction; then S. Larson became superintendent of the brickwork and the building was enclosed in 1882 and completed during the summer of 1883. R. T. C. Lord did much of the general overseeing of the work for the building committee. That the work was well done is evidenced by its present good state of preservation. Now overgrown with ivy, the old Administration building presents an imposing and attractive appearance. The addition of the artistic south front and the Auditorium on the north have added much to the beauty and really attractive character of the building.

### **Adminis- tration**

While it was the avowed purpose of the founders of Drake University to establish an institution on a broad and liberal nonsectarian basis, that would eventually grow into a University in the full sense of the term, it ought not to be forgotten that their aim was religious education

### **A Christian Foundation**

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\*Published in the *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1883.

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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in all that that term implies. They were men of intense devotion to the principles of truth and righteousness; to the Church, which they conceived to embody the true conception of the Kingdom of Heaven on earth. They were far-visioned Christian men, with dreams of spiritual conquest in their hearts. They were discoverers, explorers, pioneers of progress, of a Christian civilization to be; greater than the conquest of the soil was the conquest of the soul, of the spiritual forces that make for righteousness and peace, and that permanent prosperity which can come only as it is built upon the foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone.

In the conclusion of his dedicatory address, D. R. Lucas gave utterance to the aspirations of his own heart and the purposes of the founders: "Whatever may be the future of Drake University, amid all the embarrassments and difficulties that have beset the pathways of those who have had charge of its construction, there has been the animating hope and faith that here was to be founded an institution destined to be a helper in the onward progress of society, an educator of Christian ministers, a colleague of the grand universities of America, a support of the Church of Christ, a power in the adornment of primitive Christianity, and a sanctuary from which should go forth an influence that should lessen evil, strengthen good, enlighten human minds, comfort human hearts, and redound to the glory of God in this world and in the life to come, \*\*\*What we say here today will matter little in the great future, but what is done here by those who follow us will be as abiding as the stars. Remember the two architects of Greece. One discoursed largely on different orders of architecture, and how the temple of Athens should be built; the other said, "What he has spoken, I can do!" And he was awarded the position. This building may decay, but character is enduring.

***"Abiding  
as the  
Stars"***

"Words can not dedicate this building; it must be dedicated by the deeds of those who are to go forth from its intellectual shrine. May the seeds of wisdom here sown blossom in glorious deeds that shall silently ripen for eternity! We might dedicate this temple to science, literature, art and music, but they are only ministers to the ultimate end for which they were established by the Creator—the extension of the religion of Jesus of Nazareth, the

***Dedicated  
to God***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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Christ of God. Man without science may be ignorant; without literature he may be uncultured; without art he may be untutored; without music the spirit of harmony may be unperceived; but without religion he is a hopeless, purposeless, characterless creature of fate. May this building, therefore, be dedicated to God, the Father of all, whose empire is everlasting, whose ways are unsearchable, whose wisdom is boundless and whose power is omnipotent. He is the center of all circumference. His grace is free, His love is infinite, His light is unquenchable; His judgments are true, His glory is ever manifest; His purposes are unfolding every hour; His promises are the comfort of all generations; His service is the delight of the soul, His presence is the overshadowing of a benign guardianship; His name is a tower of refuge and His word is the beacon-light of the ages.

"May this building be dedicted anew in the years to come by the men who shall go forth from its shades to the conflicts of life—men, full-orbed men; women, full-grown women, in the strength of physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual manhood and womanhood; whom no fear can daunt, save the fear of treason to convictions of right; whom no success can elate, unless won on the plane of high endeavor and lofty integrity; who will recognize that growth is found in discipline as well as culture; that integrity is measured by conduct, not by profession; that he who does good to others thereby does good to himself in the very consciousness of well-doing, knowing that virtue is its own exceeding great reward. \*\*\*I do not presume to see into the ways of Providence for the future, but I am assured that the motives of human prudence, directed by the religious principles of the Judean Sage, will give Drake University a proud history in the years to come.

### ***The Sealed Urns***

"A tradition concerning King Nimrod and his urns is found in Eastern literature. He summoned his three sons and placed before them three sealed urns, made respectively of gold, of amber, and of clay, and bade them choose. The oldest, having the first right, eagerly seized the urn of gold; on the seal was written 'Empire'; he opened it; it was filled with blood. The second chose the urn of amber; on the seal was written 'Glory'; he opened it; it was full of the ashes of great men. The third was



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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content with his vase of clay; he opened it; it was empty, but on the bottom the potter had inscribed the word 'GOD.' It is not gold or glory or greatness, but the image of God stamped on the human soul that is most valuable."

From this "History of the Origin, Erection, Plan and Purpose of Drake University," by D. R. Lucas, we learn that two years from the opening of the school the value of the buildings, furniture, campus, etc., was \$40,000; value of other real estate, notes, etc., above indebtedness, \$54,000; condition pledges, making the total \$100,000, indicating the quite remarkable development of the University, chiefly through the successful operation of the University Land Company. The arrangements between the University and the land company were terminated, however, by mutual consent April 26, 1882, the company conveying to the University, by deed in fee simple, one-fourth of all lots, the campus of eight acres, three acres of which were purchased, the University retaining the stock donated for building purposes, according to the contract. At the meeting of the trustees, June 14, 1883, D. R. Lucas, who had been secretary since the incorporation, resigned and George A. Jewett became secretary, and has filled the office ever since, having signed every certificate of graduation issued by the University, with one exception. And, to make his record complete, some years since he journeyed to California to attach his name to that; so he now holds the unique record of having signed every diploma ever issued by Drake University!

*Progress in  
Two Years*

# EARLY DAYS AT DRAKE—THE PIONEERS

## CHAPTER IV

### **Early Times at Drake**

“**E**ARLY TIMES AT DRAKE” by J. W. Withum, who attended the first term, tells of his introduction to the University “that literally sprang up out of the wilderness.” He got lost, but finally came to a place where he found some men, all of whom wore long beards, two of whom he recognized—Professors Macy and Bottenfield. Among them also were Horace Siberill, D. M. Martin and Nathan Kelly. The latter cut the first tree in what is known as University Place—a tree described as standing “very near where the watering trough is located!” Get the picture of the “watering trough” in the University campus! It was a part of the primitive scene. He describes their first winter in the old “Students’ Home.” The furnace failed to arrive, and two stoves were put up where the boys and girls gathered and studied hard! Imagine seventy-odd (odd in more ways than one) mostly country boys and girls around those two stoves—hugging the stoves, and so forth—and studying hard.

### **First Faculty and Students**

The number of students that first semester or term is given as seventy-seven. An old picture, “Our First Faculty and Students,” taken on the steps of the “Students’ Home,” gives us a glimpse of this early period. It is not a good picture—but priceless because it is the first and only, it seems, of that first faculty and student body. Bruce E. Shepperd, whom all old Drakes will recall, is shown holding his hat in hand, and leaning against a tree. Professor Norman Dunshee, the patriarch, is the man with the white beard, the second in the left front row. Professor W. P. Macy, with the black beard, is the second in the third row. Professor Bottenfield is fourth from the left in the first row. The young woman sitting on the post, and really commanding the situation, is “Mayme” Carpenter, then, as all through the years, the center of a group who loved her. It is interesting to note the preponderance of men—of the seventy-seven only seventeen are women. They appear mostly mature men and women—and really

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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they were there because they wanted an education and were determined to get it—and they got it! The records of these early years abundantly show it.

The first student to enroll at Drake was Selby Moran, according to his own claim. After leaving Drake he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and specialized in Shorthand, becoming widely known as the author of several books on Shorthand. He has been at Ann Arbor through the years, where he still resides.

**Selby  
Moran—  
First  
Student**

The first faculty numbered eight and each taught eight classes, five days in the week. All this was done in the "Students' Home," where both teachers and students were housed and all classes held at first. Professor and Mrs. Bottenfield had charge of the Home and if any student was ill, they took care of him. During the second year, an epidemic of typhoid fever struck University Place, and nearly everyone took the disease—and one died in the dormitory. In one family of eight, five were afflicted at the same time. It is easy to understand this, since there was no sewage system, only open gutters, no garbage collectors, nothing but open wells; and even college professors at that time knew little about sanitation and the germ theory of disease.

Until the Main Building was completed, 1883, a few basement rooms were roofed and used for classrooms in 1882. Professor Shepperd taught pretty much over the whole campus—first in the "Students' Home," then in the basement of the Main Building, later in the Law Building, then in Memorial Hall and finally in the Library.

The first graduate to receive a diploma was James E. Denton, Bible department, in 1882. This was signed by Chancellor G. T. Carpenter, and later countersigned by George A. Jewett.

**First  
Graduates**

Charles W. Martindale was the first graduate from the College of Liberal Arts, receiving the A. B. degree in June, 1883. Martindale was a member of the pioneer Martindale family—Uncle John Martindale being one of the early preachers among the Disciples of Christ in Iowa, a man loved and honored among his brethren and of precious memory. Young Martindale came to Drake from Oskaloosa College at the opening of school in September, 1881.

In 1890 he came to Drake as Dean of the Normal de-



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### ***Callanan College***

partment and was elected President of Callanan College, then affiliated with Drake, the Normal, Commercial, Music and Art departments being held in the old Callanan building, built at a cost of \$28,000, largely the gift of James Callanan, one of the most generous supporters of various educational and benevolent enterprises in Des Moines, including the Home for the Aged, Home for Friendless Children, Penn College at Oskaloosa and Callanan College. This was a three-story building of considerable beauty of architecture, and later became the west wing of the present Methodist Hospital. In June, 1889, just before the first Commencement, the Callanan College building was partially destroyed by fire, the art collection belonging to Professor Southworth, valued at \$5,000, and musical instruments, library and furniture belonging to Drake, valued at \$3,000, suffering most. The Normal department was held in Callanan from 1888 to 1893, when it was removed to the Drake campus. At first it was under the supervision of Professor J. W. Akers, prominent in educational work in Iowa and Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was assisted by Miss Mattie Cox, from Indiana State Normal School, and Superintendent Young and wife, of the Waterloo public schools. Professor M. P. Givens was head of the Commercial department, and Professor M. L. Bartlett of the Music.

### ***Becoming a University***

The first faculty of Drake consisted of Chancellor Geo. T. Carpenter, Bruce E. Shepperd, W. P. Macy, D. R. Dungan, Norman Dunshee, of the College of Liberal Arts and Bible; Hon. A. J. Baker, dean of the Law; L. Schooler, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; H. D. McAnaney and M. P. Givens of the Business College; M. L. Bartlett, director of the Des Moines Musical College; L. A. Southwick and Mrs. S. J. Cottrell, in charge of the Art department. These various departments at first were under individual supervision before becoming identified with Drake University. Thus gradually Drake began to become a University—a consolidation of more or less independent schools under one head, George T. Carpenter being recognized as head, with the title of Chancellor, D. R. Dungan acting president much of the time.

Chancellor George Thomas Carpenter has always been recognized as the first of the founders of Drake University. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, March

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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4, 1832, and was graduated from Abingdon College, Abingdon, Illinois, in 1859. He began his work in the regular ministry at Winterset, Iowa, in that same year, although he had done some preaching while working his way through college. For two years he gave himself to his ministry, spending much time in evangelizing, for which he had considerable gift, and in which he always exercised himself, even while busy with his educational work, holding meetings and an occasional debate, both with marked success. With his brother, William J. Carpenter, a graduate of Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, he opened a private school in the incompleated Oskaloosa College building in the fall of 1861, devoting himself, as we have seen, for twenty years to the all but impossible task of establishing a college in a small town, in a new country, among a poor people, with little standing among the religious organizations of the state.

**Chancellor  
George T.  
Carpenter**

The removal of Carpenter to Des Moines, the refusal of the trustees of Oskaloosa College to permit the removal of the College, the planting of Drake University in the woods of West Des Moines, actually in the primitive wilderness, with nothing but cow paths to mark the proposed campus, is all a part of the oft-repeated romance of religion and education in America. An early visitor to Iowa College (now Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa), tells of a flock of prairie chickens lighting on the campus during the chapel hour. While the chronicler has not told us, it must have been a common thing for prairie chickens to light in the trees on the Drake campus, along with innumerable blackbirds and crows on occasion. Indeed, it must have been so common in the early eighties that folks did not think anything about it!

Chancellor Carpenter repeated on a larger scale the work he had done at Oskaloosa—going up and down the state, soliciting students, money, making friends, teaching, preaching, lecturing, holding a firm but kindly hand upon the always precarious undertaking, with ever a stout heart and an unquenchable enthusiasm, undaunted spirit and unfailing faith. His smile was of the expansive sort that lighted up his benevolent face, rendered the more patriarchal by his long flowing beard and his magnificent forehead. Not profoundly learned, he was a most versatile man, an excellent teacher, a successful preacher, evangelist

***The Uncon-  
querable***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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and debater, and withal a shrewd and careful business man.

### ***Links in the Chain***

Among the favoring factors in the career of George T. Carpenter were his marriage into the Drake family and his subsequent close relations with General F. M. Drake. His wife was Henrietta L. Drake, to whom he was married in 1863. As the daughter of Judge Drake and sister of General Drake, she brought to him the unconquerable spirit of this remarkable pioneer family, with the optimism and cheer of a devoted Christian woman, that sustained, strengthened, soothed, and reinforced his own resolutions, that made his home his fortress, his family his pride and sent him out to conflict with faith and fortitude. General Drake brought to him in the founding of the University the financial backing that made its beginning possible and that gave increased assurance in times of crises. Without the co-operation of these two families Drake University would not have had a beginning. Chatterton, Drake, Carpenter—such are the providential links in the chain that led to the founding of Drake.

### ***Dreams Realized***

For twelve strenuous years Chancellor Carpenter gave himself and his failing strength to the founding and enlarging of the University, and with astonishing success. No other institution of learning in Iowa, and it is doubtful if there has been another in the Mississippi Valley, can show such a remarkable development in a decade, under such primitive pioneer conditions. To the planting of Drake University Chancellor Carpenter truly gave his life. Worn out, his bodily strength failed and he died July 29, 1893, still with his dream of a great University shining on before him, but already beginning to be realized. He built his imperishable monument of dreams, made tangible in brick and stone; but eternally abiding in the ideals and spirit which he left as a guide to the ages yet to be. When "Chancellor's Elm" shall have perished, leaving a great loneliness on the Drake campus, the name and fame of the chief founder will live in the annals of America—of Des Moines, the beautiful, of Drake University, destined as it certainly is, to become one of the great institutions of learning in our Commonwealth, because of its location in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, because of its memorable name, linked with the adventurous story of the great navigator



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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who made his name and the fame of England world-wide; linked with the spirit of the pioneers of Iowa, who built railroads, transformed prairies into fruitful fields, laid foundations of school and church and state, in what is destined to be the Paradise of the Prairies—as indeed it already is, did we but realize our riches and conserve and amplify our inheritance.

*The Para-  
dise of the  
Prairies*

Perhaps there is no more picturesque and truly romantic figure in the history of Iowa than that of Francis Marion Drake: "A daring pioneer, a dashing soldier and leader of armed men, a far-seeing business man and financier, a successful builder and operator of railroads, the founder and generous patron of a University, the Governor of this great Commonwealth—withal a philanthropist and Christian gentleman"—such is the tribute found in the "Annals of Iowa," Vol. I, page 307—a tribute accorded to but few. The story of his overland trip to California, as captain of his company, though but a stripling of twenty-one, of his resolute defense against the Indians; his adventurous career, his shipwreck on his return, his almost miraculous escape; his courage and heroism on the field of battle; his return to his command, while suffering from a wound that was regarded as almost certain to prove fatal, and from which he suffered all his afterlife; his failures and successes in business, as merchant, banker, railroad builder; his independence and courage as Governor; his generous response in his first and subsequent gifts to Drake University; his interest in the Church of Christ and the wider reaches of the Kingdom of God; his genuine humility as a Christian, his utter unpretentiousness, yet with a simplicity and dignity that made both his person and character attractive—all made him a man to be regarded and reckoned with and to be remembered. He was of the rugged pioneer type, yet with a certain refinement native to the true pioneer—the refinement of the dreamer of dreams and seer of visions, and of that beautiful spirit of simplicity and reverence that goes along with genuine Christian faith.

*Francis  
Marion  
Drake*

Francis Marion Drake was born at Rushville, Illinois, December 30, 1830. The name, Francis Marion, is of romance born, and he bore it worthily. The Drake family came to Iowa in 1837 and were of the real

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### ***The Glory of the Pioneers***

frontiersmen—father, mother and children. The “Drake House” at Drakeville was the stopping place for travelers to the then Far West, and the children grew up in the atmosphere of adventure, and the lure of the West was in their brains—the dream and the desire to go somewhere and to do something. So the stirring career of this frontier lad followed naturally. Denied educational advantages in his youth, he wanted others to have what he keenly felt the loss of all his life, hence the founding of Drake University was in a measure the outgrowth of unrealized desires in his own heart. The glory of the pioneers was in this self-giving for the sake of others. This was the crowning greatness in the career of Francis Marion Drake. He gave himself to Christ, the Church, the School, the Country, the Commonwealth. This is not fulsome praise. He gave the strength of his young manhood in service of his country in the Civil War, under most trying circumstances. The middle years went to establishing himself in business, grounding himself in the integrities that made him an outstanding leader in the Commonwealth. His ripened years were given generously to the Church and the University. His part in the founding of Drake University he regarded as the crowning achievement of his life. In this he also built an enduring monument to his name—a name that will be perpetuated down through the centuries. Beyond what he could realize did he with those associated with him build for the ages. Not as general, not as builder of railroads, not as governor of Iowa, but as one of the founders of a great University, honored by, and honoring him in his name, will he be longest remembered. He died November 20, 1903, but the name and fame of Francis Marion Drake lives on—and on!

### ***His Fame Lives On***

### ***Daniel R. Lucas***

A name always associated with Carpenter and Drake in the planting of the University is that of Daniel R. Lucas, who was pastor of the old Central Church of Christ, Des Moines, Iowa, at the time of the removal of Carpenter from Oskaloosa. He was born near Belvidere, Indiana, January 14, 1840, and died at the age of sixty-eight years, still with mind and spirit alert and aflame, yet with his life-work done, as he himself declared. And his greatest work was in helping to found Drake University. He was the man and minister for

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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the hour and place—the place of opportunity and the moment of destiny. He played into the hands of divine providence. He was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision. His name therefore lives! When Lucas came to Iowa he was in the full flush of his ardent ministry. Possessed of a robust body he had a rousing, overflowing enthusiasm, an abounding spirit of optimism, an alert mind and the vision of a seer—the spirit of the pioneer. He gave himself to his ministry. But that ministry was state and world-wide. He was a courageous advocate of temperance and prohibition, a popular lecturer for Grand Army gatherings and other patriotic, religious and secular assemblies. He was among the very first to interest himself in the proposed University. Indeed, it has been said of him, as of Carpenter, if there had been no D. R. Lucas there would have been no Drake University. Perhaps this with equal force might have been said of Drake. The factors in any great undertaking intertwine and combine, making the chain of circumstances that determine destinies. D. R. Lucas was certainly one of the determining factors. He furnished the fireworks! He was a flaming evangelist with a fiery evangel. As a preacher he was tempestuous, sweeping along with such rapidity of speech that he sometimes ended in a *splutter*! But he didn't stay ended! He gathered himself up for the climax—and he won! It took just such over-plus of optimism as Lucas possessed to put over the foolhardy notion of the possibility of building a University in a hazel-brush patch. What he may have *lacked in solid sense* he made up in the quicksilver of explosive enthusiasm. Scientists have just recently discovered that quicksilver is capable of developing a driving force much superior to gas. D. R. Lucas demonstrated that in his career as evangelist, preacher and advocate of Christian education and good citizenship. As one of the triumvirate—perhaps it were better to say—as one of the promoters in a rather widely diverse sentiment leading to the determination to establish a University in the Capital City of Iowa, D. R. Lucas will always hold an honored place. He was the voice—his also the vision; perhaps it was his vision and his voice that were really determining in the immediate undertaking. Delay might have defeated the enterprise. His

**Determin-  
ing Factors**

**Explosive  
Enthusiasm**

**Doers  
of the  
Impossible**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Professor  
Norman  
Dunshee**

impetuosity was the imperious factor in the hour of decision. He was an impetuous and therefore an imperial leader. It takes just such a combination, along with the vision of the seer and the impulse of the prophet and the poet—for Lucas was a poet—to put over the impossible. Lucas and Carpenter believed in the doing of the impossible—believed that with God all things are possible!

Professor Norman Dunshee was the real patriarchal pioneer of Oskaloosa College and later of Drake University. He was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, January 24, 1822, of Scotch-Irish parentage, who had lived in New England for a number of generations, removing to the Western Reserve in Ohio in 1820. He entered Adelbert College (out of which later grew Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio), in 1841, and graduated in 1845, but remained two years for a Theological course. In 1851 he was called to the chair of Ancient Languages in what is now Hiram College, at Hiram, Ohio, his salary being \$350 per year! James A. Garfield, afterwards President of the United States, was his student for three and a half years, and ever attributed his thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin to the careful instruction received from Professor Dunshee. Besides his teaching he preached every Lord's day as opportunity offered, walking regularly once a month to one of his appointments, ten miles distant, for which he received fifty dollars at the end of the year, which he hesitated to accept because he thought it too much! This is told to emphasize the humility and simplicity of the man and minister and his self-sacrificing character—a characteristic of the pioneer preachers and educators, and which made possible the marvelous work they thus accomplished.

**A  
Daughter's  
Tribute**

He was called to the chair of Mathematics in Oskaloosa College in 1871 where he continued until the removal to Drake University in 1881, where he occupied the chair of Ancient Languages until his death July 15, 1890. He was almost sixty when he came to Drake—an old man with truly patriarchal bearing, tall, slender, a typical pioneer teacher and preacher, something of an Abraham Lincoln sort of man, lacking the streak of humor that marked the tall backwoodsman from the prairie West. The influences of his quiet dignity, his sincerity and sim-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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plicity, his genuine Christian character, will live long in the memories of his students and friends—"a model in life's great classroom, a source of inspiration to higher and purer thought and life." From a tribute by his daughter, Emma Dunshee Andrews, two verses are here given:

"As sinks the harvest sun  
In the arms of the western hills;  
And the light of the day that is done  
With a halo all nature fills.

As a pilgrim whose journey is ended  
He folded his hands on his breast;  
Joy and peace in his countenance blended  
As he entered into his rest."

As Robert G. Ingersoll said of Abraham Lincoln, "His is the gentlest memory of our world"; so may it be said of Norman Dunshee, "His is the gentlest memory of Drake University."

David Robert Dungan is a name fragrant of pleasant memories in the history of Drake. He was the one and only! He was a marked man wherever seen. With his bald head and fringe of white hair, even in middle life, and his long flowing beard, as white as snow at fifty, he was a picture of the Hebrew patriarch of the days of Moses, transplanted to the Mississippi Valley! He had an impressive solemnity that belied the heart of humor that possessed him. He was an irrepressible, if not an irresponsible, punster. If he didn't surprise St. Peter in the morning I miss my guess! What a wholly, if not a holy, unique character D. R. Dungan was! He was delightfully human. His humor was of the dry, sly, surprising sort, serious—but just because of it was thus whimsical and unexpected (though always expected, or suspected by those who knew him and were the victims, when least suspecting) it was pungent and often ridiculously funny, and frequently with a point that was keener than all the sophistries of logic. Dungan was a logician, too; but more—his logic was sharpened with wit that made him, if not unanswerable in argument, unapproachable as an advocate and a defender of a cause. He was a preacher, teacher, debater, lecturer, writer—a man of more versatile gifts, perhaps, than any other

**David R.  
Dungan**

**Versatile  
Gifts**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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man that ever graced the platform and pulpit in Iowa; a teacher of rare, rich characteristics, a charming conversationalist; a stalwart advocate of temperance and prohibition in Nebraska and Iowa and the Nation; a writer with a facile pen—a human, hearty, wholesome, kindly, most companionable man; a Christian without pretense, whose contribution to the cause of Christian evangelism and education made his name familiar to multitudes and will keep his memory precious in the annals of Drake University.

### ***Career as Teacher***

D. R. Dungan was born in Noble county, Indiana, May 15, 1837. His father was a farmer-preacher. The family came to Harrison county, Iowa, in 1852, when that region was the headquarters of the Mormon movement to Salt Lake City. Under these pioneer conditions he grew up and began his career as teacher and preacher and debater—in all of which he excelled. He evangelized in Nebraska with R. C. Barrow for six years, during which time he served as chaplain of the first State Legislature in Nebraska, and as regent of the new State University at Lincoln, and preached the first sermons ever preached by a Christian preacher in Omaha and Lincoln. Returning to Iowa, he taught at Oskaloosa College, acting as president part of the time, and then became dean of the College of the Bible at Drake in 1883, serving until 1890, when he became president of Cotner University, Lincoln, Nebraska, remaining there six years. Thereafter he was president of Christian University (Culver-Stockton College), Canton, Mo., for some time, and pastor of various churches during these intervals. He returned to Drake University in 1905, as professor of Church History and Doctrine, retiring at the end of the fall term, 1910, removing to California where he died, having passed his four-score years.

### ***Significant Factor in Founding Middle West***

During his first seven years with Drake he was vice president of the University for five years and for four of that period was acting president. He was largely self-educated and had his limitations—but he was a scholar, because he was all his life a student. Drake conferred upon him the A.M. degree, and he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Nebraska, doubtless due to the service rendered that institution in its beginning. It was said of him that "He was one of



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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the most significant factors in founding the empire of the great Middle West. He stood a tower of strength for that which makes for righteousness in our Commonwealth." As an advocate of temperance and candidate for Governor of Iowa and promoter of the Iowa prohibitory amendment in 1882 he probably did more than any other individual to secure the enactment of this measure. His famous "stovepipe story" laughed the saloon advocates out of countenance and out of political control in Iowa. That story deserves to become an imperishable part of the progressive history of our Commonwealth, and so it is here repeated, lacking the inimitable humor with which D. R. Dungan told it and which no one else could imitate:

"An old Southern planter kept losing his chickens, as reported by Rastus, the trusty 'darky' slave, who was repeatedly charged to take pains and stop the hole where the vermin were evidently creeping in. Still the fowls disappeared and Rastus was severely reprimanded, while eloquently affirming 'I done stop dat ar' hole, Marsy!' It occurred to the planter to go around and see for himself and he found that Rastus had stopped the hole with a piece of stovepipe!" Told in Dungan's droll manner, this story, as applied to the license method of controlling the liquor traffic, never failed to bring down the house. A stovepipe was a poor excuse for keeping skunks out of the chicken coop—and those who heard him tell this story smelled the skunk in the saloon business! We need a D. R. Dungan today to remind this generation of the futility of trying to stop the liquor traffic by stovepipe methods!

***Stove-pipe  
Story***

Bruce Eugene Shepperd was in some intimate ways more closely connected with the early history of Drake and its development for the first thirty years than perhaps any other member of the faculties. He was one of the old Oskaloosa faculty. As stated by Rose Henderson in "Thirty Years of Service for Drake University—A Chapter of Reminiscences"\*—he was older than Drake. He was the man who suggested that the institution be located in Des Moines. He literally helped to plant the University in the forest—helped to fell the trees and

***Bruce  
Eugene  
Shepperd***

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\*Drake Delphic, June 3, 1911, pp. 1-6, Vol. 27.

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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clear the ground for the old "Students' Home" and for the main building. He was one of the rugged pioneers, who wrought with his hands and built his heart and his hopes into the institution. His life interests were wrapped up in the development of Drake. He always stood for high ideals, high standards and broad thinking. In some ways it may be true, as this article affirms, "His departure from Drake meant the withdrawal of a man who more than any one else connected with the institution is responsible for its existence."

***A Student  
and Scholar***

Bruce E. Shepperd was born near Chariton, Iowa, April 25, 1854, educated in the district school, with three years at the Chariton Academy and four years in Oskaloosa College, where he graduated with his A.B. in 1877. He became a member of the Oskaloosa faculty, continuing his studies and receiving his A.M. He came to Drake in 1881, teaching mathematics, astronomy and later philosophy and sociology—indeed about everything in the curriculum, when necessity demanded, as was the manner in the beginnings of most institutions. The old-time professors were versatile geniuses by necessity. He spent the year 1887-1888 in Leipsig, Germany; the summer of 1894 at Cornell University under Creighton; summer of 1896 with Sanford Clark, at Worcester, Massachusetts; and one year, 1897-1898, at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was commissioner from Iowa to the American Exhibition at London in 1887, and traveled in most of the countries of Europe. His wife was Emma Pickering, to whom he was married June 13, 1896. This marriage was one of the historic events in the annals of Drake and was celebrated by the ringing of bells and a general rejoicing of faculty and students.

***Tribute by  
C. O. Denny***

Professor Shepperd and wife removed to Donna, Rio Grande Valley, Texas, in 1911, after serving the University for thirty years, with the exception of two years abroad. On the resignation of President B. O. Aylesworth in 1897, Professor Shepperd was made Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, serving in this position for five years. He was the unanimous choice of the faculty, being the oldest in service and always the wisest counsellor. In a sketch of Dean Shepperd's career, Professor C. O. Denny says: "He was one of the pioneers, who literally

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\*Drake Delphic, June 3, 1911, pp. 1-6, Vol. 27.

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felled the forest and planted civilization in the wilderness. Those were days of sacrifice and faith. Both faculty and students were of heroic stamp—the latter coming chiefly from country homes, and all will agree that Professor Shepperd held first place in the hearts of the students, for the good cheer he dispensed in the hours of homesickness and gloom. He was first at the bedside of the sick. He was the Good Samaritan who bound up the wounds of the body as well as of the spirit. He was the oracle to whom the students came for counsel. His bachelor home was the center of good fellowship and mirth, that always served as an unfailing antidote for the blues. After his marriage his bachelor resort was transformed into a charming home as a center of college life. The five years, 1897 to 1903, under Dean Shepperd will live in the memories of the students of those years as among the best heritage of their lives.”\*

“As professor of mathematics, later of philosophy, and as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, he influenced the intellectual growth of the University in a remarkable degree. A student of affairs, he all these years stood in the forefront of Drake’s progress and for advancement in scholarly achievement. Bruce E. Shepperd gave the ripe years of his life to Drake and its students, as a man, a philosopher and a friend, and every student who became acquainted with the man and his work will testify to the genuineness of his service. A vital part of its development through its formative period, he will remain a part of its growth as long as he lives and the tribute of his students to this modest and thoughtful man will not be the least of the satisfactions that come to him.”†

***Genuine-  
ness of  
Service***

Professor W. P. Macy was a marked man on the Drake campus—tall, angular, with a great dome of a head, covered with a shock of contrary hair, a long face, made longer by a long beard, once seen he was always remembered. He was a typical frontiersman—the kind we read about in Western stories. He was the original, the genuine, lacking the lariat and shooting irons. He was a teacher and preacher of no mean abilities. His information was extensive if not profound and philosophical, though he was something of a philosopher. Like most

***Contender  
for the  
Faith***

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\*Quax, Vol. III, 1904, pp. 12, 13.

†Drake Delphic, June 3, 1911, p. 4.



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### ***A Real Pioneer***

preachers and teachers of fifty years ago, he was brought up to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered unto the saints—and he contended, with great earnestness and enthusiasm. He liked to argue. He was in his element in a controversy. His oddities were equaled by his originalities. He was W. P. Macy, always and everywhere! He had a host of friends. He was kind, though sometimes critical to crustiness. He was a friend when friends were fewest. There was a certain fearlessness about him, born, perhaps, of his hard backwoods' experiences. He was himself—and being such, he didn't always agree with the other fellow and the other fellow did not agree with him. You might always know where W. P. Macy stood—on his two long legs and as straight as a ramrod. Even when he was well past his four-score years, he walked erect, with a certain stateliness that commanded respect and even reverence. Like his comrade in tribulations, because of his slim salary and that not paid, B. E. Shepperd, he worked with his hands, helping to clear the underbrush and chop the trees on the Drake campus. He could use the ax, hatchet and saw with skill. He was one of the real builders of Drake University and of our Commonwealth. What a race of men they were—these pioneers—princes in homespun—plowmen, diggers of wells in the wilderness, grubbers of forest roots while working out square and cube roots, teachers, preachers, philosophers, poets, prophets of the Coming Age, statesmen, Christians of the stalwart faith that overcomes the world! And such a man was W. P. Macy, with all his eccentricities—generous, self-sacrificing—he gave himself with convictions and courage, when courage and convictions and consecration to a holy cause cost something. He was countrified and contrary and cantankerous, perhaps—but he was genuine and good.

### ***Professor L. S. Bottenfield***

Professor L. S. Bottenfield was one of the original Drake faculty, who, with his wife, filled a large place in the lives of the students in the first years. They kept the "Students' Home" and under what trying circumstances no one can begin even to imagine today. There were no street cars, only makeshift roads, the building was incompleated, furnace not in, winters in the early eighties of last century were severe—and there were seventy-odd country youngsters, for the most part, to feed. Descrip-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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tions of those early days are redolent of rustic simplicities and reminiscent of hardships endured with cheerful self-denials that shame our era of luxuries of which these first teachers and students of Drake never dared to dream. Conditions were most primitive—wood or coal stoves, coal-oil lamps; no carpets or rugs, no rocking-chairs, no upholstered lounges, no sewers, no bathrooms—just bare rooms with beds and hard chairs—students shivering over their books, teachers perplexed to secure classrooms, which were crowded to overflowing. But things were booming and the new University was springing up like magic and a town was being built among the elms and oaks and hickories. The sound of the saw and hammer was heard on every side—and hopes were high and singing in their hearts! And right in the center of it all—the confusions and the shoutings and the singing hopes—were Professor and Mrs. Bottenfield.

Professor Bottenfield died in 1923 at his home in Decatur, Georgia. For many years after leaving Drake he taught in Dakota. His wife, who was almost as much a factor in the life of the University in the old "Students' Home" days, is still living, alert and active, cherishing the memories of the dear days, with all their hardships, now softened and glorified by the halo of time.

As this writer remembers, Professor Bottenfield was tall and very slender, almost frail. He had a charming friendliness, a quickness of intellect, a sympathy of understanding that won the steadfast devotion of students and friends. He was loved for his own sake, for his wife's sake and for his work's sake. Of him it is said: "He was one of the choice spirits, whose indomitable courage and cheerful sacrifices kept the school going and helped to create the fine spirit of loyalty and devotion that has characterized the school from the beginning and that constitutes its best tradition. It would not be easy to overstate the importance of his services during the nearly twelve years that he formed one of the most respected and valued members of the faculty—his sterling worth of character, his frank and generous nature, his loyalty to the church and University and every agency of uplift, his wise judgment, his fine impress upon the students. And in it all his wife bore nobly her part, toiling by his side

***Sterling  
Worth***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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and giving full measure of devotion, cherishing the ideas that he cherished, sharing in every sacrifice."

***Interested  
and Influential  
Laymen***

There were a number of humble but not a whit less heroic and self-sacrificing laymen, who shared in the planting of the University in the Wilderness. Ira W. Anderson, a member of the Central Church of Christ, a lawyer, a man of vision and enthusiasm, was one of the first to interest himself and share the beginnings of the enterprise with Lucas, Carpenter and John B. Vawter. He was with Carpenter when, from the branches of what became later and historically known as "Chancellor's Elm," he spied out the land and decided on the location of the University. Mention has been made of J. B. Vawter. He was State Evangelist and the recognized leader of the Iowa Christian Convention, or Iowa Christian Missionary Society—a powerful preacher, a veteran of the Civil War and a survivor of Andersonville Prison, as heroic a soul as ever bore the Cross. It was in his home, and doubtless under his wise counsel, that it was decided to undertake to remove the educational institution from Oskaloosa to Des Moines. Perhaps he should be credited with a much larger place in the early beginnings of Drake than is accorded him. His judgment was extraordinary and carried great weight. He was a man of the type of the Apostle Paul, accounting himself a debtor to all men. And he paid his debt—to his Country, the Christ, the Church, the University and the Commonwealth!

***John B.  
Vawter***

***Early  
Promoters***

Among the citizens of Des Moines, who were early sympathetic and helpful in the inception of Drake, were George A. Jewett, of whom much should be said and something will later be given; Corydon E. Fuller, banker, a classmate in Hiram College with James A. Garfield, under Professor Norman Dunshee; Dr. M. P. Turner, the first street car promoter; E. N. Curl, P. M. Casady, R. T. C. Lord, Dr. A. L. Frisbie, Samuel Merrill, former Governor of Iowa; David R. Ewing, James Callanan, Judge C. C. Cole, Norman Haskins, J. G. Gilcrest. The most vitally interested of these were Jewett, Fuller and Haskins, perhaps, being active members of the Central Church of Christ—others were less prominent, but not less sympathetic. Outside of Des Moines were Allen Hickey, evangelist, editor, pioneer promoter of the cause of Christ and Christian education; John B. White, attorney, Adel,



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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now the last living member of the original board of trustees.

One of the men who held a warm place in the affections of the students in the first years was M. P. Givens, who was associated with H. D. McAneney in conducting the Business department. Givens was a beautiful singer, an inspired and inspiring leader of song. In the chapel, in church and Bible School, where he was also a leader, M. P. Givens held the place of pre-eminence. All who recall the old days will remember him and his always inspiring presence. Givens and Martindale are names loved and long remembered in the hearts of those who hark back to the early 80's of last century. But strangely little is recorded of him in any annals that the historian has found. He early removed to Denver, Colorado, where he died in 1930. His gracious character and gift of song endeared him to all.

**M. P.  
Givens—  
the Gifted**

A man whose name is rarely mentioned in any story of Drake is that of Dr. William Stebbins Barnard—one of the most eminent scientists of his time. He was born at Canton, Illinois, February 28, 1849; was graduated from the Canton high school at age of fourteen; studied at the University of Michigan and Cornell University, receiving his B. S. from the latter. In 1871 he went to Leipsic, later to Jena, Germany, receiving his Ph. D. in 1873. He was assistant geologist in a scientific exploring expedition to Brazil, South America, and in 1874 was lecturer at Cornell and at Primrose Island, the famous school of Professor Louis Agassiz. He also lectured during 1874-1875 at the Mississippi Agricultural College, before numerous Summer Schools for teachers, and also at the Wisconsin State Normal. He taught in Oskaloosa College from 1876 to 1878; lectured at Cornell University, 1878-1880; was Entomologist at Washington, D. C., in the Agricultural Department, 1880-1885. His reports as found in the Government Reports for that period are of great value to the scientific world. He also contributed to scientific societies and magazines. He was an inventor, having patented a corn harvester, a cotton harvester (the forerunners of the modern labor-saving machines), paper files, the "Harvard Book Racks," and an apparatus for the destruction of insects injurious to cotton. He came to Drake in 1886 as Professor of Biology. The great study of his life was

**William  
Stebbins  
Barnard**

**Eminent  
Scientist**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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***“Among  
First  
Naturalists  
of the  
Country”***

in zoology and entomology and his learning in these was such as few men gain in a long life. He had possessed exceptional opportunities and used them well. Unhappily, he died on November 12, 1887—a young man, just coming into his best years and prepared to take his place among the great scientific investigators and leaders of his age. He left MSS for several volumes and upwards of one thousand three hundred plates of drawings which he had prepared. He was also an enthusiastic taxidermist. In his death, Drake University lost a valuable member of the faculty, though little known outside the campus. He was only thirty-eight at the time of his death. He was an untiring worker in his field, an original investigator and a teacher of rare ability. Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography ranked him “among the first naturalists of the country.”\*

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\*Editorial, Des Moines Register, May, 1887.

# COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE

## CHAPTER V

IT IS well understood that Drake was originally thought of and was established as a Bible College. The men who were active in its beginnings were, without exception, Christians—Disciples of Christ—and their ideal was a school for Christian education. Carpenter, Drake, Lucas, Dungan, almost if not every member of the first faculties were members of the Church of Christ and most of them were preachers. Carpenter, out of his observations of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, in England, and with the vision of a seer and the ambition to do a great thing, conceived of a University—an institution made up of a number of colleges, having each a measure of independence, but all under one head, and he had a worthy aspiration to be that head. Hence, he was recognized as Chancellor—an English term applied to certain officials of courts, such as Lord Chancellor; also to the overlord of Cambridge and Oxford Universities, having judicial and civil authority.

*College of  
the Bible*

The men who laid the foundations of Drake were Christian statesmen. They were shrewd, far-seeing business men also. They knew that it takes money to establish and carry on a college, even a small institution. And they dreamed of great things. They saw adown the coming years in the millenniums yet to be, a great educational center, with ever-widening influence, with thousands of students, perhaps, and with as much as a million dollars of endowment! Now don't smile at that million dollars—that was a marvelous sum of money—and theirs was a daring dream in that day! They visioned a city growing to the West, from the little city that then skirted the two sides of the Des Moines river. From the river to the present location of Drake University, was a distance of two miles, covered with scattered forest trees, and used as farm and pasture lands—the corn rows much in evidence. They had their eyes on the Future—and Des Moines real estate looked good to them. So they formed a land company to finance and fortify themselves and the University.

*Millen-  
niums  
To-Be*



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**University  
Land  
Company**

Other institutions had tried the land scheme in Iowa and elsewhere, with disastrous experiences in some cases. However, these were mostly speculative schemes in large bodies of wild lands. The University Land Company was organized at the opportune time and was managed with a good deal of wisdom. Had they been able to hold strategically located lots and blocks they might have secured large endowment for the University. But they could not eat their cake and keep it. They had to have ready money. So the University was compelled to part with land that today is needed for enlarging the campus. Lot sales were exciting events in those early days and the prices of lots in University Place jumped from twenty-five dollars to three and four hundred. It was a "Boom" but not a "Fools' Paradise." Those were the days of "Boom Towns" all over this great Mid-west, as a little later on the Pacific Coast. Within two years the University Land Company had made disposition of their holdings and closed up its relations with the University, with profit to both. One-fourth of the one hundred forty-nine acres, or profits on sale of same, went to the University. Other land came into the possession of Drake later, either by donation or purchase. Norman Haskins was one of the originators of the land company and its secretary, Carpenter being president, and it was the unselfish service of these two men, with the cooperation of others, which enabled the University to weather the financial struggles of the first years and make its wonderful progress. Even as late as November 10, 1903, there was a lot sale in University Place, Dr. D. R. Dungan placing at the disposal of Drake a plot reaching from Haskins' Field (name of the old Stadium) west to Thirtieth street, containing in all fifty-six lots, the University to receive one-third of the proceeds.

**Not a  
"Fool's  
Paradise"**

**Growth of  
College  
of Bible**

G. T. Carpenter and Norman Dunshee were the first teachers in 1881-1882. Only nine students were enrolled during these two years. B. J. Radford, who was pastor of the Central Church of Christ, delivered some lectures on Christian Evidences and Church History, and acted as President of the College of Liberal Arts during 1882-1883. D. R. Dungan was elected to the chair of Sacred Literature, in 1883, and the attendance increased that year to sixteen, the following year to thirty-two and to fifty-five in 1885-1886. Dr. Dungan was not only Dean of the Col-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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lege of the Bible but Vice President and acting President of the University from 1883 to 1888, when B. O. Aylesworth became President. The attendance in 1888-1889 rose to sixty—the largest percentage of students in any department. Dr. Dungan made a trip to the Orient in 1889, returning in November of that year. The newly elected President and Chancellor Carpenter maintained the work in the College of the Bible during his absence, but the attendance fell to forty-five. In June, 1890, Dr. Dungan resigned to become President of Cotner University, Lincoln, Nebraska, and was succeeded as Dean by Dr. Alva I. Hobbs. Sixty-two were enrolled during that year; increased to eighty-eight in 1892-1893; to ninety-eight in 1893-1894; to one hundred twenty-eight in 1894-1895; and one hundred thirty-four in 1896-1897; one hundred twenty-five in 1897-1898, and one hundred forty-two in 1900—the largest attendance of that period. This was the era of greatest expansion of the Church of Christ in Iowa, when the number of congregations reached around five hundred. In this marvelous development Drake University, and the College of the Bible in particular, had much to do. Drake was performing the object for which it was founded.

***Era of  
Expansion***

Since the beginning of the Twentieth Century there has followed a decline in denominational expansion among all Protestant bodies, in Iowa and elsewhere. The era of cooperation, or at least of lessened sectarian zeal, has led to the decrease of denominational churches—all the larger organizations suffering in about like proportions. The number of congregations among the Disciples of Christ, or Churches of Christ, fell off gradually until there are today three hundred sixty-five listed, of which about one-fourth are inactive, many of them almost dead. Numbers of the smaller religious bodies have almost ceased to be. The reasons for this decline, apart from the waning spirit of denominationalism, is the rapid movement of population from country to villages, towns and cities. Our rural population has diminished—in many communities churches, as district schools, have been practically broken up by this shift in population. The large majority of congregations among the Disciples were rural—country schoolhouse churches in the beginning. It was in these rural communities that Drake students did their pioneer

***Shift in  
Rural  
Population***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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work—they grew the congregations, and the churches in turn grew some of the great preachers in the Christian brotherhood.

**Alva I.  
Hobbs**

Alva I. Hobbs, who succeeded D. R. Dungan as Dean of the College of the Bible, was a scholarly man and excellent minister—he had been pastor of the Central Church of Christ, Des Moines, during the first decade of its history, during which time he did much to give that congregation its position and growing prestige. It was during his pastorate at Central, 1867-1871, that he held a debate with W. W. King, pastor of the Universalist society in Des Moines, which was reported by J. L. McCreery and published in book form in 1868. This is mentioned here to indicate the theological trends of those times. Hobbs was then in the full flush of his ministry and he was regarded as a "Prince of Preachers." He came to the College of the Bible in his ripened years, serving from 1890 to the time of his death in 1894. He was greatly loved for his fine scholarship and deep devotion to the work of Christian evangelism and education. Later the Bible building was erected as a memorial, and "Hobbs Hall" today is a constant reminder of his gracious personality and the influence of his consecrated life.

**Robert T.  
Mathews**

Robert T. Mathews succeeded Hobbs, serving until 1897. He was a man of fine literary gifts, a writer of more than ordinary ability, a teacher of exceptional qualifications and was much admired and loved for his many excellent qualities. Disease and death shadowed his pathway and cut him off in the midst of what had given promise of a brilliant career as preacher, teacher, author. Those who knew him and his struggles loved him most and mourned his untimely end. Harvey W. Everest succeeded, serving until his death in 1898. The College of the Bible thus lost three Deans within four years.

**Harvey W.  
Everest**

Harvey W. Everest was, perhaps, the finest scholar Drake University ever had, certainly during the first two decades of its history. He was a classmate of James A. Garfield in the old Eclectic Institute, which became Hiram College. Both became Christian preachers and teachers. Garfield went into the Union army, became a General, later Congressman and then President, one of the three to die by the assassin's hand. Everest, his equal in personality and scholarship and mentality, continued his chosen



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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career as preacher and Christian educator, devoting his life to planning, planting and sustaining a number of institutions for the training of ministers of the Gospel and the fostering of higher ideals of Christian education and character. He struggled with the adversities that beset the educator in a new country and among a people mostly rural in character, with little beyond the range of the country schools to inspire them to higher education. He gave the enthusiasms of his youth and strength of his maturer years to Hiram, Eureka, and Garfield University, named in honor of his cherished schoolmate, and located at Wichita, Kansas. This school was begun as the greatest educational enterprise of the Disciples of Christ, under the impulsion of love and pride in the man whom they loved as a minister and honored as President of the United States. It sprang up on the impulse of a vast enthusiasm in a "Boom Town," built out on the treeless and almost trackless prairies of Kansas. A magnificent building was erected, but before it was completed the boom burst and with the collapse of real estate prices everything went to pieces and the dream of the founders of Garfield University dissolved in disaster. Struggling against fate and ill-fortune, Everest gave up the effort to save Garfield University and, broken and shattered in health and hope, but still heroic in his faith and fortitude, he finally came to Drake as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Had he lived he would have set a new high mark in the field of Religious Education. He was the author of a number of books, the outgrowth of his long years in the classroom. His "Divine Demonstration," a work on Christian evidences, was used for many years as a textbook in numerous institutions, and it is doubtful if a more concise, carefully reasoned, clear and cogent presentation of the reasonableness of the Christian faith has yet been written from the moderately conservative standpoint. It is Scriptural, sane, spiritual, constructive, Christian in the finest spirit—the work of a thorough scholar and a man of unquestioned character and ethical soundness. In contrasting his career as a Christian educator with that of Garfield, the educator, minister, military leader and statesman, it is a question in ethics and sociology as well as in education and Christian citizenship, as to which has left the most lasting influences upon his own and succeeding

**Garfield  
University**

**Abiding  
Influences**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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generations. H. W. Everest, the Christian educator, deserves to live. His memory may fade but his influences abide.

**Francis M.  
Bruner**

A name that should be held in reverence is that of Francis M. Bruner. His work in Christian Education was done in Oskaloosa College, the forerunner of Drake. He was the head of the Bible department of Oskaloosa, which was established in 1868, acting as President of the College in connection with his work in the Bible department. It was on the motion of G. T. Carpenter, on June 19, 1868, that the Bible department was established in Oskaloosa College, and A. I. Hobbs, N. A. McConnell, Freeman Walden and W. J. Carpenter were appointed a committee to report a method of securing necessary funds. They reported that at least twenty-five thousand dollars should be raised and that the sisters throughout the state should be requested to aid in the work. This is the first mention of the women having any part or of being invited to have any part in the work of Christian education that the historian has found. About one-half of this amount was raised by June, 1871, when F. M. Bruner accepted the presidency and they set out to increase the fund to fifty thousand dollars endowment. It will be seen that President Bruner had for that time a vision of the need of Christian education and of ever-enlarging endowment for the Bible department. So it may truly be said that the College of the Bible of Drake University is the child of old Oskaloosa College—of the Bible department formed by G. T. Carpenter and the devoted preachers who seconded his move and fostered through the years by the sacrificial labors of Francis M. Bruner.

**Man of  
Exceptional  
Scholarship**

Francis M. Bruner was born December 28, 1833, in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, descended from ancestors who had come to America and settled at Hagerstown, Maryland, about the time of the coming of William Penn to the New World. His mother, Matilda Claycomb, was of Scotch-Irish stock and a native of Kentucky. The family removed to Galesburg, Illinois, and the son was educated at Knox College, where he graduated in 1857. After teaching one year, he spent three years in Europe at the University of Halle, in Prussia, and at l'Ecole de Paris, in France, studying ancient and modern languages and attending the lectures of Tholuck, Roediger, Jacobi,

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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on theology and those of Hym and Erdmann in philosophy and metaphysics. He also spent considerable time in the museums of Berlin and London. He was a preacher, teacher, soldier in the Civil War, and served in the Illinois State Legislature in 1866-1867. He became president of Oskaloosa College in 1871, spending the first two years in the field, becoming head of the Bible department in 1873, and also professor of history and exegesis, for which his extensive research in science and in natural and Biblical history eminently fitted him. He remained as president of Oskaloosa College until 1876 when he accepted the presidency of Abingdon College, Abingdon, Illinois, where he remained until 1884 when Abingdon was united with Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, and he became head of the Bible department, continuing until failing health compelled him to seek a milder climate. He went to El Paso, Texas, living on a ranch, until 1894 when he was stricken with paralysis. He returned to Des Moines where he died May 2, 1889. He was a thinker and writer of ability, recognized by his friends as one of the finest scholars of his time and a preacher and teacher of exceptional gifts and devotion to his life work.

The name of Alfred M. Haggard is perhaps more familiar than that of any other who has served as Dean of the College of the Bible, by reason of his long years in that office and the fact that through the years he has retained the title of "Dean," by courtesy of his friends. He became Dean on the death of Dr. Everest in 1898, and continued until 1910. During that time the Bible College building was erected, largely through his efforts and persistent enthusiasm. The first thousand dollars was given by Mrs. Mary Wadsworth of Rock Island, Illinois, June 5, 1901, secured by Thos. W. Grafton, her pastor for many years. Grafton is the brother-in-law of Haggard, his wife being a sister of Mrs. Haggard. On Monday preceding the death of General Drake, President Bell and Dean C. C. Cole of the College of Law, had an interview with him and secured his pledge of help in the erection of the Law building. At the close of that interview with the dying benefactor of Drake, the Governor also pledged \$10,000 toward the new Bible building. Other pledges were received from Mrs. Mary Holbrook, of Onawa, Iowa, for \$1,000; from Mrs. B. W. Johnson, Oskaloosa,

*Dean A. M.  
Haggard*



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### ***Bible Building***

the mother of Mrs. Haggard, for \$500. Several thousand dollars were secured by Dean Haggard from January to June, 1905. At the State Convention, held in the University Place Church, June 27, 1905, a call was made for subscriptions, resulting in receipt of \$7,663. Ground was broken the following day, Dean Haggard holding the plow and one hundred pulling the rope, with President Bell and Dr. Dungan as wheel horses.

The high point in enrollment in the College of the Bible seems to have been reached in 1908, when there were 165, representing many states and countries—England, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, China—two Japanese girls and two Chinese boys. There were eighty-four preachers, fifty-four of whom were actively engaged, occupying seventy-eight pulpits in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. During the Christmas holidays of that year, the “preacher boys” held a number of meetings, reporting 273 additions. Jesse Bader reported a two weeks’ meeting in Kansas with 82 added. This was a prophecy of his career as promoter of evangelism under the United Christian Missionary Society, in which he has made for himself a national and international reputation.

### ***“The World Tomorrow”***

Alfred M. Haggard is the son of German-English parents, his mother having been born in the Rhine region, his father tracing his genealogy in England to St. Andrews Ogard, Knight of Brandenham Castle, County of Norfolk, who came from Denmark and was naturalized under Henry VI, in 1433 A. D. He was born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 11, 1851. His father was a pioneer preacher. He received his A. B. from Oskaloosa on his graduation in 1879 and his A. M. from the same institution ten years later. He was president of Oskaloosa College from 1889 to 1892; Corresponding Secretary of the Iowa Christian Convention from 1893 to 1898; Dean of the College of the Bible, 1888 to 1910. In the midst of manifold activities, Dean Haggard has found time to write much for religious journals, has published a number of tracts and booklets, and through it all has been a confessed if not always a consistent rider of various “hobbies.” Biblical questions have always claimed his critical and curious interest. Prophecy in relation to the “World Tomorrow” has claimed his attention and he is the author of an appendix to B. W. Johnson’s “Vision of the Ages,” entitled,

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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"The World Tomorrow." The field of prophecy as applied to the world of today or of tomorrow is no doubt fascinating, but it is rather straining on imaginations and reputations. Through all the tragedies of the times, however, Dean Haggard has gone serenely forward. His hobbies have served to keep him young and interested in world events and today at four-score years, with the wife of his youth, the daughter of B. W. Johnson, he is still active in the ministry—a fine example of courageous and overcoming faith and consistent Christian character; a man loved for his simplicities, his sincerities, his downright devotion to Christian education and all that makes for human betterment in the building of the Kingdom of God in the world.

Sherman Kirk is a name familiar to all who have been in any way associated with Drake University during the last third of a century. He was born on a farm near Flushing, Ohio, in January, 1865; received a country school education and was graduated at Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, in 1888, with the highest honors of his class. Besides his A. M. from Bethany, he holds graduate credits from Drake and the University of Chicago. He was professor of Latin and Mathematics in Bethany for one year and thereafter taught in the public schools of Ohio. From Ohio, Professor Kirk went to Nevada, Missouri, serving for a few months as teacher of English in Christian College. He then became pastor of the Christian Church at Hiawatha, Kansas, serving two years; thereafter he was pastor at Fairbury, Nebraska, for three years, during which time he helped them to erect the best building then owned by the Disciples of Christ in Nebraska. He spent a year as pastor at Kirksville, Missouri, resigning to become evangelist in Central California, from which work he came to Drake University in 1897.

So for a full third of a century, Professor Kirk has been closely identified with Drake University, as head of the Greek department which he has built up through the years. He became Dean of the College of the Bible in 1910, succeeding A. M. Haggard, who nominated him. In his inaugural address he set forth his ideals, religiously and educationally: "In order to preach a constructive Gospel there must be deep convictions. The world cares little for what we do not believe. Someone asked Heine,

***Professor  
Sherman  
Kirk***

***His Con-  
structive  
Ideals***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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***Fragrance  
of  
Friendship***

'Why did our forefathers build cathedrals while we build small churches?' He replied, 'Because they had convictions while we have only opinions!'" While a man and minister of liberal views, he is also a man of deep and abiding faith and great simplicity and sincerity. There is nothing pedantic, little of the philosophical or psychological cavorting and contorting about Professor Kirk. He is a simple, straightforward, scriptural, spiritual teacher—the highest praise that can be given a minister of the Gospel and a teacher of the eternal verities, as found in the Word of God and in the classics of ancient peoples.

Dean Kirk had a prominent part in the preparation of "The Volume Library," edited by Dr. Henry W. Ruoff, who also edited "The Standard Dictionary of Facts." Professor Kirk prepared the article regarding the Disciples of Christ. Associated in this work were such representative men as Dr. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Paul Shorey, University of Chicago; President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. University; Dr. Washington Gladden, Professor Shailer Matthew, Dr. George Hodges and Bishop Henry W. Warren. With his wife, who was Miss Harriett Rose White, a member of his graduating class in Bethany, he made a trip to Greece, Palestine, Egypt, France and England in 1929. Professor Kirk is growing old graciously and beautifully and when he lays down his work in Drake University his name and memory will be oft upon the lips of those who have loved and admired him through the years—a heritage of friendship that makes glad the heart and keeps fresh the fragrance of the finest things in love and life.

***Professor  
Ambrose  
Dudley  
Veatch***

Professor A. D. Veatch, the modest, unassuming man, big of body and not a whit less in mental stature, has grown with the growth of Drake University and seems as much a part of things as "Chancellor's Elm." He is as familiar on the Drake campus. He is also as unforgettable. He is the most unpretentious professor imaginable. Country born and bred, he is rustic in his regal simplicities and unsophisticated sincerities. It would be impossible for A. D. Veatch to be other than himself—his bedrock honesty forbids. He is as utterly unassuming as any old Missouri farmer—and as independent—waiting and wanting to be shown. Of his genuineness, all who really have come to



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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know him testify. And those who know him best and have known him longest, love him best and believe in him strongest. He is hard-headed but as tender-hearted as an unspoiled child—as sentimental as a rustic lover—and as bashful and backward, hiding his heart from all but his intimates and his students, who have come to understand the depths of his desires to know the truth, his reverence for truth wherever found.

Unheralded, he came to Drake University in the fall of 1900 and was elected Professor of Hebrew in 1901 and Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature in 1905. His career has an element of the romantic—the romance of a poor country lad with a great hunger for learning. He was born on a farm near Maywood, in Lewis County, Missouri; educated in the rural school and in a private high school; received a B. S. D. from the State Normal School, Kirksville, Missouri, in 1895; the degree M. A. L. from the Correspondence Bible College, Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee, in 1896; his B. A. from Christian University (Culver-Stockton College), Canton, Missouri, in 1900; B. D. from Drake University in 1901 and his M. A. from Drake in 1904. He was given the honorary degree of D. D. by Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri, in 1929. He also completed seven quarters of work in the University of Chicago between 1904 and 1907. It will be observed from this array of degrees that he has been a student all his life—a plodding professor, as he had been a plowboy, with that persistency that gets there. He is a recognized specialist in Semitics—an enthusiast—and toils at his task for the love of it.

***Unheralded  
Greatness***

The love of the truth is a marked characteristic of Professor Veatch. He has the courage to seek it and find it and teach it. His genuine reverence for the Hebrew Scriptures is a beautiful trait of his scholarship. He is deeply religious, profoundly spiritual in the deep consciousness of his own and of our common needs. He is a brotherly man, a good man, full of the milk of human kindness, mild-mannered, with a homely sort of humor and with a chuckle in his heart. His students who have been long in his classroom hold him in highest esteem and many have gone out with a keener desire to know and to follow the truth, and to love and serve Him who is the

***His  
Reverence  
for the  
Truth***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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way and the truth and the life. All his life he has been a teacher and a preacher—and will be until the end.

**Clinton  
Lockhart**

The name of Clinton Lockhart was once among the most familiar and best loved in Drake University. His memory is still cherished, though he has been long gone from the campus. He was born at Lovington, Illinois, February 21, 1858; educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, receiving his A. B. in 1886, his A. M. in 1888, and LL. D. in 1908. He was given his Ph. D. at Yale in 1894. He was ordained to the Christian ministry in 1901. Teaching has been his life work, however. He held the Bible Chair at Ann Arbor, in connection with the University of Michigan, in 1893-1894. This was one of the first experiments in the founding of Bible Chairs in association with State Universities. Following, he was president of Columbia College, in Kentucky, for one year, when he was called to Christian University (Culver-Stockton College), Canton, Missouri, remaining from 1895 to 1900, when he became professor of Semitic and Biblical Literature in the College of the Bible, Drake University. He was in Drake five years when he was called as President of Texas Christian University, serving from 1906 to 1911. During that time he was also Professor of Semitic and Biblical Literature, in which position he still continues.

**Recognized  
Leader**

Clinton Lockhart is recognized as a man of exceptional literary attainments and is the author of "Laws of Interpretation," 1890; "Principles of Interpretation," 1901; "Messianic Message of the Old Testament," 1905. He has lectured on these and kindred subjects through the years. The career which he began with such promise and success in the College of the Bible at Drake, has been carried forward and he has been a recognized leader in Christian thought and in Religious Education in the great Southwest region for a quarter of a century.

Professor Walter Stairs was a classical scholar. Born in Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1861; graduate of the classical course and also of the Biblical course in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, with A. M. in 1888; student at Yale University, 1890-1891; University of Chicago, 1894-1895; professor of Classical Greek in Christian University, Canton, Missouri, 1895-1899; professor of New Testament Greek in Drake University,

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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1901. Of Professor Stairs it was said by one of his students: "He is a unique man for a unique work." While connected with the University he directed most of the postgraduate work in the Bible College, for which he was thoroughly fitted by his training. He was in love with his work and presented it in a masterly way. Besides his work as a teacher he was eminently successful as a minister in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

*Professor  
Walter  
Stairs*

We have hardly thought of Professor E. E. Stringfellow as among the ones who have been long at Drake. But the years begin to tell the tale. He was born February 28, 1884, near Rose Hill, in Mahaska county, Iowa. He attended the Academy at Penn College in Oskaloosa in 1903 and 1904, coming to Drake in the fall of 1904, graduating with his A. B. in 1909 and receiving his A. M. in 1911. He taught the last year—teaching and preaching his way through school. He became assistant professor of Classical Greek in 1914 in the College of the Bible and in 1919 became Professor of New Testament Language and Literature. Professor Stringfellow is recognized as a student—has been known all through the years. A semihumorous description of him in the Quax of 1909, but which is a real tribute in disguise, says: "When you see a stack of books with a man going down the street, across the street or through the halls—that's Stringfellow! His bluff works all right, for most of his professors think that he does study." He has one of the finest private libraries and uses it—a library built up through the years of struggle and self-sacrifice, in which his wife has shared.

*Professor  
E. E. String-  
fellow*

In addition to his work in Drake, he taught in Princeton University Summer School from 1912 to 1928, taking some special work toward his doctor's degree, but with his thesis still unprepared. He has always been one of the busiest men on the Drake campus. Besides teaching in the College of the Bible has preached much during and since his student days and has been active in the work of the University Church.

His unselfish devotion to whatever task is given him is a marked characteristic of the man. Fidelity and loyalty mark his every activity. His simplicity and utter sincerity, with his studious habits and his thoroughness, combine to make him a teacher of rare qualifications. He has grown with the years. His genuine humility charms all who hear

*Devotion to  
His Task*



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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him. There is absolutely no parade of wisdom—he is anxious about one thing only—to know and to teach the truth. He is reverent, scriptural, never betrayed into extravagances. He is conservative in the best sense; yet open-minded, approachable, always considerate, careful consistent—simply and singularly Christian. He is a Christian man, a teacher and preacher, in the highest and holiest sense; a humble man whom the humblest may be happy to know and to claim as friend and brother; a brotherly man with the brother-heart and the mind of Christ.

Professor Stringfellow is preparing the Sunday School Lesson helps for adults in the Bethany Series for the Christian Board of Publication for the year 1931, which are all in the New Testament. He has a peculiar fitness for this task and it may lead him into a widening field of usefulness in the years ahead. As a people, the Disciples have not been prolific in the production of literature—the only New Testament Commentaries put out by the Disciples of Christ were issued in the last century. There is room for such works by a thoroughly up-to-date scholar—one alive to the spiritual and social outreaches of the Gospel of Christ, in its application to the perplexing problems of the Twentieth Century. Perhaps Professor Stringfellow may help to meet this ever-present and pressing need.

**Dr. Walter  
S. Athearn**

A man who left his impress upon Drake University during his years as student and teacher is Walter Scott Athearn, who was born at Marengo, Iowa, July 25, 1872, the son of Dr. Elisha S. and Susan Athearn. His father was a pioneer preacher as well as practicing physician—a man of some literary aspirations and to whom the son doubtless owes much of his vital interest in education. He was educated at Drake University, the University of Iowa and the University of Chicago. He taught in the public schools of Iowa from 1894 to 1899; was associate professor of pedagogy in Drake from 1900 to 1904. He was editor of *Midland Schools*, a monthly educational journal, from 1902 to 1907; Dean of the Highland Park Normal College, Des Moines, Iowa, 1906-1909. In the latter year he became Professor of Religious Education in Drake University, remaining until 1916, when he became Dean of the School of Religious Education and Social Service in

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Boston University. Here he continued the work he had begun in Drake, becoming widely known as the outstanding leader in Religious Education and as the author of numerous volumes in this and related fields. The titles of his books indicate the marvelous activities and energies of the man. His first volume was "The Church School," put out while he was at Drake in 1914. It was in this year that he organized, in Des Moines, "The City Institute for Religious Teachers"—the first of such schools for the training of teachers in the local churches. The idea grew and to meet the demand for programs and curricula he prepared another volume, "The City Institute for Religious Teachers," 1915; "The Organization and Administration of the Church School," 1917. As the outgrowth of his work in Boston University he published "Religious Education and American Democracy," 1917; "The Malden Leaflets," 1917; "A National System of Education," 1920; "An Introduction to the Study of the Mind," 1921; "Character Building in a Democracy," 1924. He is also the joint editor and author of "The Religious Education of Protestants in An American Commonwealth," 1923; "Measurements and Standards in Religious Education," 1924; "Religious Education Survey Schedules," 1924. He also was general editor of "The Master Library" (10 volumes) 1924, besides various brochures relating to education under religious auspices.

### ***Marvelous Activities***

In addition to his activities while in Drake and later in Boston University, Dr. Athearn taught in the Summer School at Columbia University from 1913 to 1917. He was director of the American division of the religious education survey department of the Interchurch World Movement in 1919; Merrick lecturer, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1919; Washington Gladden, lecturer in 1924; chairman of the Commission on Character, Morals and Religious Education of the World Federation of Educational Associations since 1927. He is or has been a member of various clubs in Boston and New York, including the Twentieth Century Club in Boston, and is also a member of the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity. His home is now in Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in special research work.

### ***International Recognition***

The contribution of Walter Scott Athearn to the whole field of Religious Education is nation-wide if not world-

***Contribution to  
Religious  
Education***

wide. He is probably the most widely known authority in his chosen field. He has made his way by sheer force of intellect and character and indomitable will. It was a matter of sincere regret to his friends in Drake University, when he was constrained to give up his long-cherished desire and dream to build here in the Mississippi Valley, the central school of Religious Education in America. If Drake University had become the fountain of Religious Education in the Mid-West, as Dr. Athearn dreamed, it would have prepared the way for still larger expansion in making the College of the Bible the leading graduate school of the Disciples of Christ. It is no little honor to have given to the world such an outstanding man in the great field of Religious Education as W. S. Athearn, a recognized leader, an indefatigable research worker, a writer of discernment and clarity and convictions, an authority in character-building and in all that makes for genuine Christian democracy and American citizenship. Much of this honor belongs to Drake. His son, Clarence R. Athearn, is following in his father's footsteps, as research worker and writer, being the author of two or three volumes.

***Jesse Cobb  
Caldwell***

Jesse Cobb Caldwell has now served as Dean of the College of the Bible longer than any former head, having followed Dean Sherman Kirk in 1916. He was born in Clay county, Missouri, January 15, 1873, the son of Robert and Mildred (Cobb) Caldwell. He attended the Warrensburg (Mo.) State Normal School during 1891-1892; received his A. B. at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1896, and graduated from the College of the Bible in connection with that institution the following year. He received his B. D. from the Yale Divinity School in 1903 and LL. D. from Transylvania in 1916.

He was ordained to the ministry of the Disciples of Christ in 1897 and served as pastor of the Owenton, Kentucky, church from 1897 to 1902, being principal of the Caldwell Academy at that place the last two years. Thereafter he was pastor at Salem, Alabama, from 1903 to 1907, when he became pastor of the First Church, Wilson, North Carolina, acting as Dean of Atlantic Christian College at that place during 1907, when he was chosen as President, serving from 1908 to 1916, the date of his coming to Drake. Practically his entire life has been devoted



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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to educational work. But during this time he has still given himself to the ministry. Dean Caldwell is in his mental and spiritual make-up, a prophetic preacher. He has the enthusiasm and zeal of an evangelist. He is swept by his passion and the flare and the flame of faith burn in his spirit. He is a good advocate of a cause. His own convictions carry convictions to others. He is frank to bluntness at times. He is fearless. His sincerity and courage carry him through and over hard places. He knows how to fight, though he is not a scrapper. Neither is he a religious flapper. He knows what he believes. He is particularly well informed in the origin and history of the "Restoration Movement" of the Church of Christ, or Disciples of Christ. His lectures on the historic backgrounds of the Campbell and Stone movements are the most satisfactory the writer of this history has ever heard. He is equipped as a teacher—as a maker and inspirer of preachers. He is gifted with the historic instinct. He is interested in the Past but is intensely concerned about this present times and its problems. He has the prophetic look—toward the Past and toward the Future.

*A Prophetic  
Spirit*

Dean Caldwell came to the College of the Bible at a trying time. The World War was turning things topsy-turvy. Multitudes were and still are tangled in their thinking. Old things were passing away—and new things were in a strange confusion. The preachers were going into Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross work or answering the call to military service. The College of the Bible suffered from neglect. It needed a steady hand at the helm of State and of Church. Dean Caldwell held and still holds a steady hand. His confidence in the College of the Bible and the future of Drake University remains unshaken, though he has had enough to shake his faith and wreck his fortitude. But through all the trying times of the last years of the World War and the even more trying days of reaction and deflation—this last including about everything we held as sacred and worthwhile in idealism and spiritual aspirations—he has held on his way with courage and cheer, with a fine optimism and a courageous facing of the situation. It was a piece of good fortune when Dean Caldwell came to Drake University. As Chaplain of the University he has fitted into the position quietly and without pretense or prattle. His manner before the student body is per-

*Topsy-  
Turvy  
Times*

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### **Chaplain of University**

fectly natural, inspiring to reverence and sincere regard for sacred things. His prayers are beautiful in their simplicity and idealistic in thought and impressive in utterance. He has grown with the years and seems as much a part of Drake University and the College of the Bible as Dr. D. R. Dungan of other days.

Dean Caldwell has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Settle, the daughter of Congressman E. E. Settle, of Owenton, Kentucky, to whom he was married October 18, 1898. Her long illness and death added the touch of tragedy during all the trying times. Two daughters, Elizabeth and Mildred, have grown to womanhood under his watchful care. His second wife was Ruth O. Wilkinson, to whom he was married August 10, 1927, and who has fitted into his life with quiet grace and dignity.

### **Frederick Doyle Kershner**

Frederick Doyle Kershner came to the College of the Bible as Professor of Christian Doctrine with the Spring semester in 1920. He was born at Clear Springs, Maryland, August 28, 1875, his parents being Andrew Jacob and Hannah (Leshner) Kershner. He was educated at Kentucky University, receiving the B. Litt. degree in 1899 and his A. M. from Princeton in 1900. He studied in Europe in 1903 and again in 1911. He was given the degree of LL. D. by Bethany College in 1913 and by Transylvania University in 1916. He became Dean of Kee Mar College, Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1901, remaining till 1905. He was staff lecturer on Literature and Art for the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching from 1902 to 1906; Dean of American University, Harriman, Tennessee, 1906-1908; President of Milligan College, 1908-1911; President of Texas Christian University, 1911-1915; editor *Christian-Evangelist*, St. Louis, Missouri, 1915-1917; member of the editorial staff of the *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1918-1919; Professor of Christian Doctrine, Drake University, 1920-1924. He became Dean of the College of Religion at Butler University in 1924, where he remains.

### **Growing Reputation As Author**

In addition to his activities in the field of education as teacher and administrator, he is an author of rapidly growing reputation, with nine volumes to his credit: "The Religion of Christ," 1912; "Christian Baptism," 1913; "How to Promote Christian Unity," 1916; "The Restoration

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Handbook," 1918; "Sermons for Special Days," 1921; "The Christian Overture," 1923; "Horizons of Immortality," 1926; "The Spiritual Message of Great Art," 1928. His latest volume is "Pioneers of Christian Thought," 1930. For several years he has been editorial contributor to the *Christian-Evangelist* under the head, "As I Think On These Things," creating a wide interest. Dr. Kershner has a style of great clarity. He writes easily and with fine sense of proportion. While not a controversialist, he finds delight in dealing with moot questions. He has an inquiring mind and an insatiable hunger to know, with a great capacity to acquire and use his information. He has a remarkable memory, as shown by his ability to quote large portions of Shakespeare with ease and accuracy. As a lecturer, in the classroom and on the platform, he has quite remarkable gifts. His easy naturalness of manner, familiarity with his subjects, and altogether pleasing personality, combine to make his teaching, preaching and lecturing a delight. His books are easily readable, suggestive if not wholly satisfying. He is not dogmatic—he is democratic, fraternal, friendly, one of the kindest and most approachable of men. As an editor and editorial writer he has become recognized for his open-mindedness, while holding fast his convictions with courage and courtesy. Dr. Kershner is likely to become known and to be remembered as one of the outstanding educators, editors and authors among the Disciples of Christ. Indeed he is so recognized today, although a comparatively young man.

**Democratic  
Spirit**

Religious Education in Drake suffered a serious setback with the departure of Professor W. S. Athearn in 1916. His direction has been so aggressive, his program so large, his enthusiasm so persistent and potent that with his departure no one could be found to follow up what he had begun and carried on with such personality and power. T. J. Golightly, as assistant professor of Religious Education, and J. Walter Carpenter as professor of Missions came in 1916 but did not carry on. With the United States in the World War and the minds of the people absorbed in other things, it was probably impossible to undertake or accomplish any constructive work in religious education or to awaken enthusiasm in foreign missions.



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Coming of  
A. Leroy  
Huff**

So little was done until the coming of Professor A. Leroy Huff in 1924.

A. Leroy Huff was born at Salem, Illinois, March 10, 1883. He was educated at Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, receiving his A. B. in 1910; his A. M. at Vanderbilt in 1921 and his B. D. in 1922. He has completed his residence requirements at University of Chicago for the Ph. D. but not his thesis.

Under the leadership of Professor Huff Religious Education is again assuming its proper place in the college curriculum, with promise of enlarging influence as he grows into his work and his leadership becomes more fully recognized. He is growing in personality and power and more and more becoming recognized as a leader in religious education, not only in the College of the Bible, but in the city, county and state. He has shown his leadership in this larger circle of activities and has called to his help some of the foremost lecturers in the field of religion, sociology and international relationships. Included in this list in recent years have been Dr. George A. Coe, of Columbia University; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, of Vanderbilt University; and Kirby Page, editor of the *World Tomorrow*, an outstanding prophet and apostle of Peace among the Disciples of Christ and perhaps in America—all these in 1930.

**Preparation  
for His  
Work**

Before entering upon his chosen work of Religious Education, Professor Huff taught history in Vanderbilt and Social Ethics at Fisk University for some time. He also was instructor in Religious Education in the Chicago Y. M. C. A. while attending the University, and also acted as Dean of the Disciples' Divinity House, in connection with the University of Chicago, during the absence of Dr. W. E. Garrison in Europe. He was pastor of the First Church at Waukegan, Illinois, for two years, while in the University of Chicago. He was five years pastor at Charleston, four years at Benton and one year at Centralia, all in Illinois, before coming to Drake. So it will be seen that he has had practical experience in teaching and preaching to fit him for his large place in the future of Drake University and the field of Religious Education, in which he is already recognized as a leader, being a member of the International Council of Religious Education.

**Recognized  
Leader**

It is deserving of record that Drake University was the

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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first to establish a department of Religious Education, under the leadership of Walter S. Athearn. In 1911, Professor Athearn was Drake's representative to the Religious Education Association which met in Providence, R. I., February 14-16, at which time he was chosen one of a committee of twenty-five to serve as a Teacher Training Commission, their work consisting largely in supervising the literature put out by the various brotherhoods for educational purposes. Thus Drake was in the forefront in the work of Teacher Training, Professor Athearn becoming easily the leader in the Teacher Training Commission. From the training received in Drake under Professor Athearn, numbers have gone out to become in turn leaders in the field of Religious Education; a notable example being Edgar Lloyd Smith, who graduated at Drake in 1915 and has been a recognized leader in the field of Religious Education in California since that time, as all California Regional Bible School Secretary, with headquarters at Los Angeles, now Financial Secretary of California Christian College, of which institution Cecil Cheverton, another graduate of Drake, is now president.

***Drake the  
Leader in  
Religious  
Education***

The names of ministers, missionaries and workers in the field of Religious Education and Social Welfare, who have gone out from the College of the Bible, under the impulse and inspiration received in the University, is imposing indeed. A brief record of their work would require a volume.

***Loduska  
Wyrick***

Miss Loduska Wyrick was the first missionary sent out from Drake—she was sent directly by the students, under the auspices of the "Belle Bennett Missionary Society," in 1890. So remarkable was her work in Tokio, Japan, that she received a number of medals from the Emperor and over eight thousand letters and testimonials from Japanese soldiers for her services rendered during the Russo-Japanese war, many of whom were converted to the Christian faith and became devoted to her because of her great work among them. She was a medical missionary. Her death occurred in 1914.

***Other of  
Early  
Missionaries***

Charles S. Settlemyer, who was graduated from Drake in 1902, was sent to China and was the first supported by the Drake Missionary Society, organized in 1904. This society was flourishing for a number of years, having a membership of 200 in 1906. Other of the early mission-

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Louis  
Jaggard  
—the  
Knightly  
Spirit**

aries from Drake were A. E. Cory and wife, who went out in 1899 to work among the Japanese in Honolulu, but who later went to China, where he made for himself a reputation in religious and secular activities, "The Trail to the Hearts of Men," a novel, being the outgrowth of his experiences in China. H. H. Guy and his wife, Mattie Guy, were early representatives in Tokio; G. W. Coffman and Mrs. Bertha Coffman, Hurda, India; Dr. Ada McNeil (Gordon) Bilaspur, India; Frank Garrett and wife, China; Miss Edna P. Dale, China; Florence J. Mills, who went first to India in 1902, and later to Porto Rico, where she has been for nineteen years. She was the sixteenth foreign worker to go from Drake. Dr. C. L. Pickett and wife (who was Leta Majors) went to the Philippines in 1902, remaining until 1925, when they returned on account of Mrs. Pickett's failing health. She died at Tucson, Arizona, in 1928. Dr. Pickett returned to the Philippines in 1931. Louis Jaggard and wife went out to Africa after graduation from Drake (College of Liberal Arts), in 1906 and from the College of Medicine in 1907. They located at Longa, Congo Free States, Central Africa, living at first in a mud house, "but happy in their work." He was called "Iluku"—"Jag the Footracer." He was something of a runner and was active in athletics at Drake—a little man with a great soul. No more knightly spirit ever went out on mission for the King than Louis Jaggard—and his wife was no less courageous and devoted—his second wife is of like spirit. Louis Jaggard and Dr. Royal J. Dye are of like spirit in their utter devotion to their task in the great Congo region of Central Africa. At home they are flaming apostles of the Everlasting Gospel, literally burning themselves out in their consuming zeal. Of them, it might with truth be said, as of the Master: "The zeal of Thy house hath consumed me."

**Jeu Hawk  
and Louis  
Hugh**

A number of students from foreign lands have been educated at Drake. Two from China, Jeu Hawk, the first Chinese to come to Drake, was educated under the sympathetic guidance of Dr. D. R. Dungan during the 'eighties. He was a pleasing personality, with good mentality. He became a doctor and returned to China and has become an outstanding physician at Hong Kong, where he has built a beautiful home and is an influential citizen and a fine representative of the cultured Christian



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Chinaman. Louie Hugh was a well known character on the Drake campus from 1896 to 1899, when he went to Portland, Oregon, graduated from the University of Oregon as an M. D., and while in Portland became active in the Chinese Mission in that city. He married a charming little Chinese woman who died after a few years. He then returned to China and, by reason of his education in English and his superior character, became interpreter for the Emperor in the Chinese court. Later he was made head of the Chinese branch of the Red Cross, in recognition of his mastery of American science and medicine.

**Leading  
Filipinos**

Two Filipino young men, Domingo Jose Samante and Paulo Carlo Palencia, both of whom worked their way through Drake and returned to their native isle, have become recognized leaders—the first occupying the Governor's chair in his province, and the second the head of the hospital in the chief city of the province. These young men while in Drake were remarkable for their zeal and high purposes and their rapid rise to prominence is a testimonial to their idealism and their consecration to the service of their countrymen.

**S. S.  
McWilliams**

Of the younger missionaries who have gone out from Drake University, Samuel S. McWilliams and wife are fine representatives. They graduated from Drake in 1916-1917, and went to Buenos Aires, South America, where Mr. McWilliams shortly became recognized as a young man of statesman and true missionary caliber, mentally, morally, spiritually and with international vision. He has done special work for the United Christian Missionary Society in Mexico also. Along with Guy Inman, Sam McWilliams represents the finest spirit of Christian America in world affairs.

**Dr. Hugh T.  
Morrison**

Though not a missionary on the foreign field, Dr. Hugh T. Morrison, of the class of 1900, deserves remembrance for an unusual service rendered in making a home for the three orphaned sons of Ray Eldred and wife, who gave their lives for the redemption of Africa. Dr. Morrison has educated the three sons—a service as worthy as any rendered by missionaries on the far frontiers of the world-field. Some might honor themselves and the Christ whom they serve and the University of their Alma Mater, by endowing scholarships for the education of missionary orphan children, or the children of missionaries who are

compelled to send their sons and daughters back to the home land for their education. The example of Dr. Morrison might well be emulated by many another. To provide for such in their own homes, or to build and endow a home in Drake University for the education of the children of missionaries, would be a service to the Cause of Christ and Christian Education that would tell for human happiness and helpfulness—happiness to the donors as to those who share the blessings of their beneficence.

***“Where  
Are the  
Preachers?”***

If excuses were needed for the space here given to the College of the Bible, let it be found in the fact that the University was founded as a school for the education of ministers and missionaries. That the College of the Bible has justified its mission throughout the years is abundantly testified by the prominence of the ministerial students while in school and after leaving the classrooms. In 1911, a law student in the *Drake Delphic* asks the question: “Where are the preachers?” Answering his own question he adds: “For the last three years there have not been more than six ministerial students taking an active part in student activities.” A student preacher replied: “Who has won the oratorical contests in these years? 1908—Purdy; 1909—Paris; 1910—Taggart. Who has won the extempore contests? Class A, 1909—Purdy; class B, Ser-rill; 1910, again Purdy; 1911, Arnold. Who have participated in debates? 1909—Stearns, Schuler, Paris, Oliphant, Taylor—and only one in Law! In 1910, Taylor, Paris and Schuler made the team; in 1911, Anderson, Arnold and Taylor. Who are the managers of the University publications? Cartwright, McBride and Utter. How many preachers are in the Glee Club and Band? At least one-fourth! In the “D Club” minstrels? Four! Who was the ‘Yell Leader’ of the winning champion team? Bob Finch! Who have participated in athletics? Purdy, Taylor, James, Roland, ‘Bunny’ Warren, Sarvis, Scambler, Thorp, Mackenzie, Arnold, Heike, Wyatt, Musgrave.” “The preachers are the best boosters for athletics in the University,” said President Bell at the opening assembly in 1911. Besides their special work in the College of the Bible, a large per cent of the preachers are in the College of Liberal Arts. This probably accounts for the almost unpardonable mistake of the law-student critic. Drake is best known through its preachers, reaching every week

***“Best  
Boosters for  
University”***

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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about seventy-five communities in Iowa and Missouri. Far and away the best publicity the University receives is through the preachers, who are forever on the move and who come into closer touch with young life than those of any other occupation. Always and everywhere the ministers and missionaries and Christian workers are in the forefront of all social and civic movements for human betterment—so by virtue of their training and the ideals that are largely formed in church and school and in Christian homes from which they come. When they cease so to be, it will be a sorry day for Christian education and citizenship in our American Republic. It was Judson, the great missionary to India, who said: "If I had money I would endow a Christian College; for here we raise our seed corn."



# THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

## CHAPTER VI

### *The Spirit of Freedom*

WHILE THE PRIMARY PURPOSE in the founding of Oskaloosa College and of Drake University was the preparation of Christian ministers, it was recognized from the beginning that a liberal education was needful. The pioneers in education among the Disciples were the children of New England Puritans, or of their descendants by way of Pennsylvania and the Western Reserve in northern Ohio. They were men of liberal education for that day—and men of breadth of vision and catholic spirit—lovers of liberty and of the truth that makes men free. They were protestants of the Protestants, chafing under the restraints of old creeds and confessions of faith. They were men to welcome and to advocate freedom of thought and life. And thus, while still traditionalists in much of their theological thinking, they were, perhaps, among the freest spirits of their times. They were intense individualists—their love of truth made them so; the spirit of protest into which they were thrust by the denominationalism and sectarianism of the times accentuated their individualism. This was both a strength and a weakness. They gloried in the affirmation of the Great Apostle that they were “free born”! They would not be in bondage to any man. The yoke of theological bondage was galling to their free spirits. Out of this spirit Drake University came.

### *The Ones Who Have Carried On*

A very brief outline has been given of the beginnings—of the pioneers. Of the men and women who have carried on, only a few can even be named. This is the heartbreak of trying to put the history of such an institution as Drake University, running over a period of fifty years, in the compass of two hundred pages. Hundreds have poured of their lives and of their first love into the building of a University of their desires and dreams. However, only a few have built themselves into it until they are an inseparable part of its progress. To mention their names is to link the last third of a century with the living present. They are indeed the living links between the last century and the twentieth century.

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Charles Oscar Denny was born near Salem, Ohio, July 26, 1860, the son of a Quaker mother and a Disciple father, the youngest of eleven children, endowed with physical, mental and spiritual strength—his only, yet ample, inheritance. This inheritance, religiously, doubtless accounts for much of the superior excellencies of his Christian character, his quiet, consistent devotion to duty, without pretense or pietism, but with great love and loyalty to convictions, softened by gentleness and a certain graciousness that made his life beautiful. He was educated at Lewis College, Missouri, to which state the family removed in his boyhood. He became a teacher at the age of seventeen, becoming a Christian at the same time. He came to Drake in 1884 and received his A. B. in 1889 and that same year succeeded Professor Norman Dunshee as teacher of Latin, continuing at the head of this department for thirty-eight years, enjoying the distinction of having served the longest period of any professor in the University. He was absent two years, 1900-1902, pursuing graduate work at Harvard, receiving his A. M. and thereafter devoted himself to the interests of Drake University. He established the Summer School of Latin in 1891. From 1914 to 1920 he was the University Examiner. Of him his long time colleague, Dr. F. I. Herriott, thus speaks: "His record has rarely been equalled in American colleges and universities. He always met the hopeful and just expectations of his colleagues. He did his work earnestly, conscientiously and consistently. The welfare of the students was enduringly foremost in his thoughts and the good name of the institution uppermost; faithful and friendly in cooperation, he never shirked, nor shrank from doing and saying what his best judgment directed. He carried forward the fine scholastic ideals of Chancellor Carpenter and that trio of scholars—Professors Norman Dunshee, Henry Barnard and Bruce E. Shepperd—who set the standard for Drake in the formative years. He has been one of the major assets of the University."

**Charles  
Oscar  
Denny**

**Tribute  
by Dr. F. I.  
Herriott**

Firm is the man and set beyond the cast  
Of Fortune's game and the iniquitous hour  
Whose falcon soul sits fast.

"What is there that abides to make the next age better for the last?" Dr. Herriott asks, and adds: "After all is said and the account is reckoned up and the balance struck,

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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most men desire to do one thing more than any other—some of the world's necessary work—and to do it well and to stand well in the esteem of their fellows. He achieved this goal."

**Testimonial  
of Pastor  
Medbury**

Professor Denny's death occurred in 1930 after three years of almost helpless invalidism. Of his Christian character and his long years of devoted service in the church, Dr. C. S. Medbury says: "C. O. Denny was not only an outstanding professor in the field of Classic language and literature but he was especially devoted as a Christian. He was thirty-nine years a member of the official board of the University Church and thirty years its devoted secretary. His was the stature of a full grown man—a Christian. The key to his life was integrity of mind, of character, supported by undaunted courage, unswerving loyalty, both to the ideals he set for himself and his fellow men. Of vain glory he had no trace. In all his life he never sought to impress by a single phrase or gesture. He looked forward with the confidence of Victor Hugo, assured that 'Death is not a blind alley. It is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight. It opens on the Dawn!'"

**Luther  
Sherman  
Ross**

Luther Sherman Ross is now the senior professor in Drake University in point of service. He was born at Reno, Bond county, Illinois, September 6, 1864. He received his B. S. from the University of Illinois in 1889 and his M. S. in 1890, and also did postgraduate work in the same institution. He took his Ph. D. in the University of Chicago in 1919. For one year he was professor of natural sciences in the State Normal School, at Winona, Minnesota. He came to Drake University as professor of biology and chemistry in 1892, to which was added geology in 1896 and, since 1914, he has been professor of zoology. It will be seen from this that Professor Ross has now equalled Professor C. O. Denny in length of service. During 1930-1931 he has been absent on leave—the first real vacation he has ever taken since coming to Drake.

Professor Ross is recognized in scientific circles, being a member of the Iowa Academy of Science, of which he was secretary from 1906 to 1912 and president in 1917-1918. He is Drake University Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Perhaps no man in the University has a wider acquaintance and influence. He is a quiet, mild-spoken, yet outspoken man,



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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sometimes it seems a bit taciturn, with just enough of acid in his speech to deepen the impress. His bluntness is a bluff for the kindness and sentimentality of his nature. Hard-headed scientist as he is, he has a streak of sentimentality about him that crops out on occasion and serves to endear him alike to his students and his friends. For those who know him best love him most. He is a true friend to the students, as many through the years have testified. Without any pretense or prattle, he is a scholar and a Christian—underneath all his scientific attainments is revealed the genuine faith of a modest, unassuming Christian gentleman, not ashamed to speak the faith that is in his mind and heart, with humility and charity and a clarity of thinking that carries conviction and helps to create character. Professor Ross through all the years has been one of the creative factors in building a Greater Drake. And he is still vigorous, physically, mentally, and with growing spiritual power to meet and combat the pessimism of the passing era of economic and intellectual and spiritual depression. He is one of the men who has carried on, with rare courage and rational optimism, knowing the scientific and spiritual conflicts of the age, yet holding fast his faith in the progress of the race in the slow struggle upward, out of the still savage inheritances of the millenniums. He is a biologist who has not lost the brother-heart.

***A Biologist  
with the  
Brother-  
Heart***

He believes in the future of mankind and in the future life, and so he holds steadfastly on his way. He loves the out-of-doors—trees, flowers, and animal life, and Nature is to him the unfolding of the manifold life of the Infinite in a universe that is limitless. With John Burroughs he “accepts the Universe” and believes that it is good and that God is, and is the rewarder of them who diligently seek Him. Such a man is worth much in the building of a University.

Frank Irving Herriott has made for himself a large place in Drake University and in the Commonwealth. He is the son of Lieutenant Governor John Herriott and Nellie F. (Moss) Herriott; born in Scott county, Iowa, October 19, 1868; graduate of Iowa College (now Grinnell) with A. B. in 1890 and A. M. in 1893. He received his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1893. While in Baltimore attending Johns Hopkins he was instructor

***Frank  
Irving  
Herriott***

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in political economy in Woman's College of that city; editor of the University Extension Magazine, Philadelphia, 1893-1894; professor of political science in Iowa College in 1895-1896. Thereafter he was deputy treasurer of the State of Iowa from 1897 to 1901. He became professor of social science in Drake University in 1903 and continues in that position. He is one of the men who has stayed by the staff.

**His  
Amazing  
Activities**

Besides his activities in the University, Dr. Herriott has interested himself in an astonishing number of things, showing the intensity of his human sympathies and his amazing faculty of dipping into all sorts of human relationships. All his life he has been keenly interested in all phases of political and social science, though not a politician. His father before him was, however, and he inherited a penchant for political investigation that has been one of his human interests through the years. He has interested himself in banking, having been director in the Morris Plan Bank, Des Moines, Iowa, 1914-1921. He was a statistician for the Board of Control of State Institutions of Iowa from 1903 to 1916; treasurer of the Iowa Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1905-1908; president of the Iowa State Conference on Charities and Corrections, 1905-1909, and a member of the executive committee of the Associated Charities, Des Moines, 1897-1911; president of the Iowa Children's Home Society, 1909-1911, and continually since 1912; director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Des Moines, since 1920 and vice-president since 1922; member of the committee, Uniform Accounting League of Iowa Municipalities, 1905-1906; and during that time the author of a law providing for the publication of municipal accounts, uniform system of accounts, reports and audits in cities and towns of Iowa, which was enacted by the General Assembly in 1906 and is in operation since that time. He became a member of the National Institute of Social Science in 1914 and of the National Economic League in 1921. He was a member of the Archeological Institute of America, the American Society of International Law, and American Economic Association, 1892-1908. He was one of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter in Grinnell and is a charter member of the Gamma Chapter in Drake, and has been president since 1923. He is also an

**Indefatigable  
Industry**

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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honorary member of the Deutsche Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois. This honor came to him for his authorship of historical studies of the part taken by the Germans in the nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln. In this field of research he has made and is continuing to make exceedingly valuable historical contributions to the political history of the stirring days of the organization of the Republican party, and the large part played by the German-American citizens who came to the United States in such vast numbers following the Revolution in Germany in 1848. There are few more interesting historical studies than this in which Dr. Herriott has interested himself for the last quarter of a century. He has a mass of manuscript (some of which has been published in the Annals of Iowa and other historical quarterlies and magazines) that runs into volumes and will have an ever-increasing value in the future. He is indefatigable in industry, insatiable in his hunger for facts, unflagging in his human interests. He is everlastingly busy in his historical research—all of which contributes to his work in the University, in the field of political and social sciences.

Besides all this astonishing list of activities and accomplishments, he is a member of the Cosmopolitan, Frontier, Prairie, and University clubs, and ex-president of all. He was delegate to the National Conference for Social Workers in 1929. He also lectures on social, political and kindred subjects before numerous societies. It would be hard to find a more alert and incisive mind—a man more keenly awake to all human interests. It was Wesley who said, "The world is my parish." Professor Herriott could make like truthful claim. His human interests are world-wide. There is no modern-day problem that does not interest him. He has the cosmopolitan mind—and he has opinions about everything. The students who sit in his classrooms do not die of ennui, or if they do it is because they are impossible of awakening. The influence of Dr. F. I. Herriott must tell continually on the social life of his students and therefore in the world of which they are a part, and in which many of them have made for themselves places of service for their kind in human betterment. That he has remained in Drake University is proof of his love and loyalty to the institution, to the work to

**Love and  
Loyalty**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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which he has given himself with such unshrinking and unselfish devotion. Slight of build, he is still vigorous in body and mind and with an unconquerable soul—a fighter, not with his back to the wall, but with his face to the front and spirit aflame. He refuses to retreat or to be downed!

***Olynthus  
B. Clark***

Another man of modest mien but of many-sided mind and marvelous activities is Olynthus B. Clark, who has been professor of history in Drake University for more than a quarter of a century. He was born near Bloomington, Illinois, January 30, 1864, and received his S. B. at Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, in 1896; his A. M. in 1900 and LL. D. from the same in 1926. He studied in the University of Chicago in 1900 and in 1903, and received his Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1911. He began his work of teaching in the public schools of McLean county, Illinois, and became professor of education and history in Eureka College in 1897, continuing until 1904, when he came to Drake. He was Curator of the State Historical Society of Iowa, 1906-1911; president of the National Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, 1898-1899; member of the American and the Mississippi Valley Historical Associations and a member of the Executive Council of the latter, 1928-1931. He is a member of the Illinois State and Iowa State Historical Societies and one of the founders of the Iowa Historical Association, 1929; of the Iowa Society of Social Science Teachers, of which he was president in 1919-1920; member of the Council of the National Economic League, and a member of the Campbell Institute.

***Advocate of  
World  
Peace***

Dr. Clark has always interested himself in international questions and has been especially active in his contention for the League of Nations and the World Court, in the interests of World Peace. He founded the Iowa Branch of the League of Nations Association in 1923, and served as president, 1927-1929. He has been chairman of the Commission on International Relations in Des Moines since 1925, and is a member of the Iowa Committee on Militarism in Education. He is a member of the University, Frontier, and Professional Men's clubs in the city, and has been president of the latter twice. He is the author of "Outlines of Civil Government in the United States," 1907; "Bid of the West for the National Capital" (Mississippi Valley Historical Association), 1910; "The

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Politics of Iowa During the Civil War and Reconstruction," 1911; edited "Downing's Civil War Diary" (Historical Department of Iowa), 1916; author of "The Lincoln Poor White Legend," 1922; "Life and Poems of Joseph Joder" (1797-1887), 1920; also various historical monographs. Dr. Clark is also in demand as a lecturer on historical, political and educational subjects. It is as an advocate of World Peace that Dr. Clark has made his contribution in the shaping and directing of public sentiment. Perhaps it was his influence, more than any other, that inspired Kerby Page, his former student, to become the international advocate of World Peace by arbitration. Had he done nothing more than direct this now internationally recognized leader in world problems he would deserve the abiding affections of all lovers of humankind. It is probable that Dr. Olynthus Clark has had a more widespread and lasting influence in the creation of peace sentiment in Drake University and in the Commonwealth than any other educator in the State. He is a quiet, unassuming man, shrinking rather from publicity, but everlastingly persistent as an advocate of what he believes to be in the interest of the commonweal. Members of his classes have gone out, not with petty provincial views, but with conceptions and ideals beyond local boundaries of state and nation—with horizons that reach out to the far frontiers of a stricken and suffering world. He is one of the builders of the University, seeking to build a better world.

Ethel Mae Jones became assistant professor of History in 1924. She is the daughter and the granddaughter of early pioneers of Polk county, Iowa, so fits into the history of Drake University by inheritance as well as by her training with her Ph. B. from Drake in 1908 and her A. M. in 1917 from the University of California. For several years after graduation, she taught history in the public schools of Iowa and in Oregon and California. Three years' experiences as a teacher in a government school in Burma, one of the provinces of British India, has given her the world touch that adds to her outlook upon human affairs, with which the study and teaching and writing of history has to do. She is secretary of Phi Beta Kappa chapter in Drake and is also a member of the P. E. O. and of Margaret Fuller Club. Upon her coming to the Uni-

**Ethel May  
Jones**

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***Building a  
Better  
World***

versity, she became teacher of a Sunday School class of Drake girls and is in constant demand for addresses on the Orient, India, and other subjects of world interest, before church groups, colleges and teachers' societies. She has been vice president of the Iowa Historical Association and is now the president. Her personality is most pleasing and her abilities as a teacher of history and as a leader in University activities are becoming more and more recognized.

***Professor  
Charles  
Noyes  
Kinney***

Professor Charles Noyes Kinney has been identified with Drake University, as student and professor, for more than forty-five years. He was born in Iowa City in 1869, the son of George W. and Elizabeth Noyes Kinney, but grew up on a farm near Mitchellville, Iowa. He entered the preparatory department of Drake in 1885 and graduated in 1893 with a B. S., receiving his M. S. the following year. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and spent six months in Yale and two years in the University of Chicago. He became professor of Chemistry in Drake in 1896 and has, therefore, been a member of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts for more than a third of a century. In this position he has become one of the best known and loved teachers, notwithstanding the depths of despair some students may have suffered during test times. He is a quiet, soft-spoken man, not easily provoked and with a mantle of charity that covers a multitude of shortcomings. He has done much special investigating in organic chemistry and has made a state-wide reputation as a practical analyst, having been State Chemist and also chemist for the Iowa State Board of Health. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and of the Iowa Academy of Sciences. As an analyst he has done work in oil, coal, water and especially in the chemistry of foods, to which he has devoted many years, and is the author of "Chemical Composition of Foods," a contribution to the causes of disease—a volume of over three hundred pages, the second edition of which was issued in 1930.

Professor Kinney has a passion for missionary enterprises and has given himself with rare zeal and patient effort to assisting in planting Sunday Schools and fostering mission Churches of Christ in Des Moines, a number of which owe their existence to his persistent efforts. As.



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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president of what is known as the "Layman's League," he has taken delight in doing this sort of thing and has won for himself a warm place in the affections of churches and committees. He is a humble, approachable man, kindly, considerate, devoted to his work of teaching in the University, and to the humbler task in church and Bible school. He has always been interested in public education and served on the Des Moines school board for a number of years, during the period of rapid expansion of the public school system. In recent years he has interested himself in commercial orcharding, in which he seems to be achieving success. His work as a chemist and soil analyst has doubtless contributed to this end. He has served the cause of education, the church and the Commonwealth, with patient fidelity and has met reverses and criticisms with forbearance and fortitude.

***Contribution to Education, the Church, the Commonwealth***

Lewis Worthington Smith has been professor of English in Drake since 1902. In length of service, in devotion to his task, in the development of his own gifts as a writer and in the inspiration of his students through the years, he has made a rare contribution to Drake University. Few in this or other institutions in Iowa have wrought with such high endeavor and achieved such remarkable results. He was born at Malta, Illinois, November 22, 1866—the son of Dwight A. and Sarah Elizabeth (Lewis) Smith. His education began at Beloit College, Wisconsin; his Ph. B. was received at Fairfield College, Nebraska, in 1889; he studied in the University of Nebraska but was given his A. M. at Cotner University, Bethany, Nebraska, in 1901. He was professor of English at Tabor College, Iowa, 1899-1902, from which position he came to Drake. He began his career as a writer of reviews for *The Dial*, 1899-1902, and his writing of verse has been carried on through the years. As a poet, he has become one of the creative authors of the Middle West. He is versatile, a master of technique, and at the same time vivid and vital—a rare accomplishment in the poetical art. He does not sacrifice thought to form nor rhythm and rhyme to the fads and follies of free verse, which is often so free that it loses all sense of form and substance, in the delusion that unusual phrases are a sure mark of genius and the gift of the gods. He is one of the writers of verse in the past third of a century who has dared to ignore the fatuous

***Lewis Worthington Smith***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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follies of the modern faddists. His verse has a lyrical quality superior to Sidney Lanier and is far richer in thought and perfection of form. He is as musical as Poe, with far more substance and spiritual vision.

His "War Verse," issued in 1915, contains a dozen poems that are superior to most of the verse growing out of the World War. They

**Activities**  
**as an**  
**Author**

\*\*\*\*\*"Strike fire and hold

A torch to light the pathways of the bold."

Something of the vigor and power of Kipling at his best are in them. "In Sunday's Tent" is a narrative poem that has the rare quality of being easy to read and tells the simple tale of the influences of the one and only "Billy Sunday" in the lives of some curiosity-seekers, who went to scorn and remained to pray. "Ships in Port," is a collection of his verse republished from some thirty publications, including the leading literary, scientific and religious journals of the times. This indicates the wide publicity of his poetical contributions. "In the Furrows," is another volume of poems. Besides, he has published much other verse, and is the editor of a number of books which have grown out of his classroom work; "The Writing of the Short Story"; Tennyson's "The Princess"; Irving's "Sketch Book"; Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and the "Lady of the Lake"; Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome"; "Short Stories for English Classes"; "A Modern Composition and Rhetoric"; "God's Sunlight"; "The Art of Life"; "A Candle and the Stars"; "The Mechanism of English Style"; "The Sky-Line in English Literature"; "Current Reviews"; "Women's Poetry Today"—an anthology.

"Publishing a volume of poems nowadays is like dropping rose leaves in the Grand Canyon and listening for the echo." What if any of Professor Smith's verse will live in the anthology of Time no one could guess; but that he will find a place in the literature of the Great West, the writer ventures to forecast. Drake should long remember and revere his memory when his voice is silent. No other institution in the Mississippi Valley can lay claim to such a gifted singer as Lewis Worthington Smith.

Frederick Owen Norton, the son of Frederick Peter and Ann Rosina (Davis) Norton, was born at Brudsnell, Prince Edward Island, Canada, February 3, 1868. He

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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spent two years in Prince of Wales College, P. E. I., then came to the United States, being graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, with his A. B. in 1893, with the highest honors. He received his A. M. from the same institution in 1895, being also a classical graduate of the College of the Bible, in connection with that institution. He was a fellow of the University of Chicago, 1903-1906, from which institution he received his Ph. D. He began his career as principal of the grammar school at Hamilton, P. E. I., 1888-1889; was principal of high school, New Glasgow, 1889-1891; associate-principal Western College, La Belle, Missouri, 1895-1898, and principal, 1899-1900. He was regent and professor of Latin and Philosophy, Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri, in 1898-1899; instructor in the University high school, Chicago, 1903-1905. He came to Drake University in 1906 as professor of New Testament Greek, and was made dean of the College of Liberal Arts in 1907, of which he was the head until his departure from Drake in 1922. During this time he continued as teacher of New Testament Greek until 1918, when he became professor of educational psychology. He became professor and head of the department of New Testament Literature, Crozer Theological Seminary, in 1922. His death occurred February 29, 1924, following a surgical operation.

**Frederick  
Owen  
Norton**

During the World War Dr. Norton was a member of the Army Educational Corps in the A. E. F., serving as dean of the American soldiers in the University of Paris, 1918-1919. He was active in various capacities in the homeland, in camps, and on the rostrum. He was a member of the National Educational Association; of the American Association of University Professors; of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis; of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. He was a Kappa Delta Pi, a Phi Beta Kappa, and also a member of the University, Keystone, Photozetics and Heilicrinites clubs. He was the author of "A Lexicographical and Historical Study of Diatheka," 1908; co-author, with other professors of the Drake College of the Bible, of the "Christian Bible School Commentary," 1912; and "The Rise of Christianity," published in 1924. He was also a contributor to magazines, educational and religious, a preacher and lecturer. He was a lifelong stu-

**Lifelong  
Student**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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***Tribute by  
Dr. F. I.  
Herriott***

dent—a man satisfied only with the best. Professor F. I. Herriott said of him: "In mental habits Dean Norton always displayed clear-cut characteristics. A fellow-alumnus of Transylvania, and a familiar of his native heath, informs me that Frederick Norton, throughout his college days, was known as a student who 'stuck to his books,' caring little for social diversions. He possessed powers of abstraction and concentration that made him utterly oblivious of men and things roundabout when engaged in tasks assigned or in subjects alluring his scholarly interest. He became in consequence the scholar Shakespeare had in mind. \*\*\*\*He always conducted classes in his specialty, despite the heavy duties of his Deanship. As a lecturer he was lucid, masterful and convincing and displayed his major strength. The pathos of his untimely going lies for his friends in the fact that just when he had reached the point in the road where his desires to do constructive work in New Testament lines was on the edge of full fruitage, the band of life snapped. His patient and particular studies had taken form in a compact and comprehensive volume, 'The Rise of Christianity,' published by the University of Chicago Press a few weeks before his death. Of Dean Norton, as of many another scholar, it may be said that he died in his country's service." He was a factor in Drake University for fifteen years of the most strenuous period of human history—of unprecedented development of the arts and sciences and of education in America, and of the devastating scourge of the World War. He was a rugged man, physically, mentally, morally and spiritually; yet modest, unobtrusive in manner, rather retiring in disposition, a true scholar and devoted to his life work.

***Dean  
Alfred  
John  
Pearson***

Alfred John Pearson was born at Landskrona, Sweden, September 29, 1869, the son of Hans and Johanna (Nilson) Pearson, and came as a child with his parents to America. He received his A. B. at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, in 1893, and his A. M. in 1896. His Ph. D. was received from Yale in 1896 and he was given his LL. D. by Drake University in 1926. He began his work as teacher in Upsala College, Brooklyn, New York, in 1896. He came to Drake University as professor of German Language and Literature in 1907. For seventeen years he devoted himself to his work of teaching in the

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University, making for himself a secure place in the esteem of faculty and students. In 1911 Governor B. F. Carroll appointed him to make a study of the public schools of Germany. He was active in the Liberty Loan drive in 1918 and director in Y. M. C. A. overseas in France and Germany in 1918-1919. March 28, 1924, President Coolidge appointed him Minister to Poland and the following year he was transferred to Finland, where he served until 1929. He returned to Drake as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts in 1930. During his period of service he was decorated with the Order Polonia Restituta, Poland, 1925. He has been prominent in the Lutheran Brotherhood of America, being National Secretary in 1923-1924. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America; of the American Association of University Professors; of the State Teachers' Associations of Minnesota and Iowa; of the American-Scandinavian Foundation and John Ericsson League of Iowa. Besides, he is a Phi Beta Kappa and member of the Frontier, Odean, and Press and Authors' clubs. He is the author of "Helps in the Study of English Classics," 1901; "The Odean Review," 1917; "The Rhine and Its Legends," 1919; "The Moselle in History and Legend," 1919; and has translated "The Baltic" and "The Viking."

*Service  
Overseas*

Dean Pearson's return to Drake in 1930 is proof of the drawing power of the University and his confidence in its future. His scholarship is recognized at home and abroad. He speaks a number of foreign languages, which especially fits him for the consular work. It is evident, however, that the profession of teaching and administration has attractions for him. He loves the University atmosphere. He is not a bit pedantic in his profession, but as simple and unpretentious and straightforward as a Swedish farmer. This is one of the marks of his greatness—he is a true democrat in spirit and habits of thought and life. His genuineness is his strength—he is a Christian gentleman, a "Doctor of the Old School" in his directness of speech and his approachableness. His courtesy and kindness are but the reflection of the quickness of sympathy that make him the loved and honored teacher, friend and counselor. He should be a strength and stay in the building of the greater Drake-To-Be.

Roland Elsworth Conklin was born at Chambersburg,

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**Professor  
R. E.  
Conklin**

Illinois, in 1860, and received his A. B. in Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, in 1886; an A. B. at Harvard in 1892, and received his A. M. from the same in 1893. He spent the summer of 1889 in the Harvard Summer School of Geology; studied in New York and New England, in the United States Fish Commission Laboratories, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, in 1892, and at the famous Agassiz Laboratories, Newport, R. I., in 1893, and attended the University of Chicago in 1900. He spent some time in 1904 on Puget Sound, at the University of Washington, making a collection for the Museum of Eureka College. He also spent some of that year in the Biological Laboratory of the University of California and the Hopkins University of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He was the principal of the high school at Kankakee, Illinois, in 1887, becoming professor of Biology and Geology at Eureka College in 1888, remaining three years. After an absence of two years in special study in Harvard, he returned to Eureka in 1893 and remained until 1907, when he came to Drake University as professor of Botany and Geology. Professor Conklin is retiring in disposition, shrinking from publicity, a man of few words, devoted to whatever task is his, conscientious as a student, a supreme lover of the truth, open in the avowal of his convictions—a true scientist, seeking ever to know the reason and the right of things. The great problems involved in the study of Nature have allured his mind. To many of the questions that constantly arise in the inquiring mind there is found no answer, or only intimations. Evermore it is true that the scientist must walk by faith, tracing the footprints of the bygone ages, separating facts from fancies, the eternal verities from the folklore of primitive races. In this fascinating pursuit Professor Conklin spent the years of youth and manhood. He gave the best years of a studious life to Eureka and Drake, retiring in 1929, and is spending the last and pathetically lonely years, since the death of his wife in 1913, in quiet retirement and with John Burroughs—"Waiting."

**A True  
Scientist**

**"Waiting"**

Herbert Martin was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, June 29, 1871. His parents were Angus Robert and Mary Ann (Hamilton) Martin. The name Angus smacks of Scotch—from which vigorous transplanted stock many of our prominent leaders in education, reli-



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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gion, art, science, and statecraft have come. He was a student in Prince of Wales College for two years, and then came to the "States," graduating with his A. B. at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1899, receiving his A. M. from the same institution in 1900 and his Ph. D. from Yale in 1905. He also did special work in Columbia University, New York City, and also in Union Theological Seminary. His educational work began as teacher and principal of schools in Canada. He was professor of mathematics in Transylvania University in 1900-1902, and instructor in mathematics in Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, 1903-1905; departmental instructor in logic and psychology, 1905-1906, and head of the Department of Education, 1906-1911, in the New York Training School for Teachers, with which ample preparation he came to Drake University as professor and head of the Department of Philosophy, in which position he continued until 1927, since which time he has been professor of Philosophy in the University of Iowa.

**Herbert  
Martin**

Dr. Martin succeeded Bruce E. Shepperd as head of the Department of Philosophy in Drake, and during his sixteen years became recognized as one of the most highly polished scholars in the University and the Commonwealth, as his call to the State University indicated. He is in demand as lecturer and minister, in both of which he is recognized for his thoughtful dealing with great philosophical and spiritual problems. He is a member of the American Philosophical Association, of Pi Kappa Alpha and Kappa Phi Kappa. Dr. Martin is the author of "Character Education Methods," and "Formative Factors in Character," and also a contributor to "Progress," a volume edited by Herbert Willett in 1917, and issued by the Campbell Institute. In "Mysticism and Knowledge of God," which is Dr. Martin's chapter in this volume, we have a really fine example of his power of analysis, definition and appraisal of spiritual values. His mind is keen, incisive, his language sometimes involved, by its very tropical variety; he knows the language and methods of the schools and the vocabularies of philosophy, psychology and theology, and uses them with dextrous turn of phrases, sometimes to the confusing of the uninitiated. But, on occasion, Dr. Martin can preach a sermon as simple

**Gifted  
Preacher  
and Author**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Luther W.  
Stalnaker**

and direct as from the Master's lips, as spiritual and yet practical as the Sermon on the Mount. He is a man of very remarkable mental qualities, and beneath all his philosophical and psychological phrasings, sounds a deep spiritual undercurrent. He is both a teacher and preacher—and had he devoted himself wholly to the ministry would have ranked high in pulpit attainments. Had he given himself to writing he would doubtless have reached eminence.

Dr. Herbert Martin was succeeded by Luther Winfield Stalnaker, who became assistant professor of Philosophy in 1927 and head of the department in 1930. Professor Stalnaker is a graduate of Drake University, class of 1920, with subsequent work in Yale—Ph. D. in 1929—a young man of superior intellectual and spiritual qualities, thoroughly qualified in scholarship and Christian character for his position in the University. He has a mind of exceptional brilliancy, united with a manner of simple sincerity and quiet dignity that will make him an ever-increasing factor in the developing of the finer intellectual and spiritual character of his students. His manliness is surpassed only by his modesty. He is a student in the highest sense of the term—a teacher in truth and sincerity, with convictions and courage, but with humility—the marks of real scholarship.

**Arthur  
J. Rider**

Arthur John Rider came to Drake as professor of Chemistry in 1923, with an S. B. from Colgate University in 1912 and S. M. from the same institution in 1914, and with his Ph. D. from Cornell University in 1923. He is a quiet, studious man, such as we expect a scientist to be; an investigator, modest, with careful knowledge, soft-spoken, not a man of many words; a man to inspire his students with a desire for knowledge and a purpose in its use; a practical chemist, who realizes that his field is the universe, his workshop the University, all nature his obedient servant and the servant of man, if properly directed and controlled. He will doubtless become more and more a fixture in the University and a factor in the Greater Drake-To-Be.

I. F. Neff has been in Drake as student and teacher since 1898. He attended the Earlham Academy, Earlham, Iowa, one of the numerous academies that grew up in Iowa from 1840 to 1880, founded by the Friends. He re-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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ceived his B. P. from Drake in 1900, his B. S. in 1902, and M. S. in 1904. He did special work toward his Master of Science of Mathematics in the University of Chicago in 1905, and later did additional work in Columbia University and the University of Wisconsin. His first work in Drake was as instructor in mathematics, 1900-1902. While in the University of Chicago, 1904-1905, he was student assistant in mathematics, and then became professor of mathematics in Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, 1905-1908, when he came to Drake as professor of mathematics and where he has been through the years. He declined the appointment as instructor in mathematics at Columbia University in 1916, and refused the position as head of the Department of Mathematics in Texas Christian University in 1921. Professor Neff is thoroughly wedded to Drake University by his long associations as student and teacher. He is recognized as one of the real builders of the institution, not only through his work as professor, but by his activities in the administrative demands of the institution, as Senior Advisor for the College of Liberal Arts for a number of years; as chairman of the committee on Honorary Degrees since the formation of the committee; chairman of the committee on Student Organizations; chairman of the committee on Freshman Enrollment; member of the committee on Student Publications; member of the Personnel Committee, and member of the committee on Combined Schedule and Courses. Besides all these University interests, he is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Association of University Professors, and the American Mathematical Society. As a charter member of the Mathematical Association of America, he helped to organize the Iowa section, in which he has filled every office, on occasion. The co-founder of the Iowa Mathematics Teachers' Association, he has occupied various offices therein. He is a fellow in the Iowa Academy of Science; a member of the University Men's Club, the Frontier Club and the Masonic Lodge.

**I. F. Neff**

**Many  
Activities**

The Williams family, father, daughter, and sons, have been connected with old Oskaloosa College and Drake University from the beginning. James Madison Williams was a student at Oskaloosa in 1861—the year the Carpenters, George T. and William J., undertook the heroic



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### ***The Williams Family***

task of building a college in that then primitive village out on the Iowa prairie. Undoubtedly, J. Madison Williams is the last survivor of that first group of students in Oskaloosa, numbering about twenty-five the second term when he entered. He did not continue long, for the Civil War claimed him and others of the first students, among whom were George Wilson and George W. Seevers. He also recalls Phoebe Hull, the sister of Amaziah Hull, who was one of the first teachers, and who had a private school before the opening of Oskaloosa College. Hull was one of the real educators of that era. Lida Dart (Mrs. Ankeney) and Alice Williams, the daughter of M. T. Williams, were also among these first students.

### ***Prominent Educators***

J. Madison Williams was born March 15, 1840, and is, therefore, in his ninety-second year—the patriarch of Oskaloosa and Drake, whose life spans the whole period of our educational history in Iowa. It is seldom that one lifetime covers such an epoch of human history. In any pageant of Drake University and its development, J. Madison Williams and his daughter, Mrs. Zoe Williams Seevers, and sons, three of whom are graduates of Drake, should occupy a large place. Almost the entire life of this true patriarch among the Disciples of Christ has been spent in Iowa, as teacher and preacher. He was the first superintendent of the public schools at Iowa City, following his graduation from the State University in 1868. There were four sons in the Williams family. Hermon P., the eldest, was graduated from the University of Iowa in 1895 and from Drake in 1896. He went as a missionary to the Philippine Islands and established the stations at Manila, Laoag, and Vigan. While in the Islands he prepared and published an “English-Ilocano Manual and Dictionary”—the first of its kind. He was one of the pioneer missionaries and educators among the Philipinos. The late Bishop, long prominent in the work of the Methodists in the Philippines, said of Hermon P. Williams: “He had the truest vision of the Eastern question of all the missionaries on the Philippine field.” Failure of health prevented him from carrying on his work there and from becoming a great outstanding leader in the field, in education and missionary endeavor.

Mark Wayne Williams also was graduated from the University of Iowa and from Drake and later studied in

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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three other Universities in America and Europe. He spent eight years in England, preaching at Chester, Acton and the West London Tabernacle. Fred Paul, the third son, was a cripple, but was regarded as one of the most brilliant young men that ever studied at Drake University. He was drowned in the Des Moines river in 1899, at the age of twenty-two—one of the three tragedies of the kind in the history of the University. Winworth, the youngest son, has for many years been a professor in the Minneapolis public schools.

Zoe Williams Seevers, the only daughter and eldest of the family, was born in Iowa City, July 4, 1868, and graduated from the University of Iowa. Her husband was James E. Seevers of Oskaloosa. Mrs. Seevers was left a widow with two sons, Audubon and Cedric. The first named is a professor in East High School, Des Moines. The latter fell a victim in the great flu epidemic during the World War, while in the training camp at Deming, New Mexico. Both were graduates of Drake. Mrs. Seevers has been connected with Drake since 1902. She took her Master's degree in 1904, majoring in Latin and English, both of which she has taught in Drake. She was also assistant professor of French during the World War for four years. Since that time she has been assistant professor of English. She has taken graduate work in English and French in the University of Chicago. Mrs. Seevers was a foundation member of the Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Iowa, and is vice president of the Gamma Chapter in Drake University. She is also a member of the Pi Beta Phi Social Sorority, of the Margaret Fuller Honor Club, the American Association of University Women, the Aloha Club, Tourist Club, Garden Club, and the Women's Pan-Hellenic Association of Des Moines. She is also a member of the Beacon Hill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. J. Madison Williams was selected by President Carpenter as one of the professors in Oskaloosa, but circumstances prevented the realization of this purpose. He became professor of Pedagogy in Drake in 1894, succeeding Charles M. Martindale, who resigned to become superintendent of the public schools at Webster City, Iowa. Next to the Carpenter family, the Williams family have been most

**Zoe  
Williams  
Seevers**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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continuously connected with the development of Oskaloosa College and Drake University.

**"Last of the  
Old Guard"**

On March 15, 1930, the ninetieth birthday of J. Madison Williams was celebrated by his children and old friends. Hermon P. sent this message: "Grand Old Dad! Congratulations! Keep going! First hundred years hardest!" And now he has passed another milestone and is still going. His mind still active, he is the same genial and gracious personality, a perpetual punster, with a sparkle of wit and a clarity of thinking and a charity of judgment that mark him as one of the progressive pioneers of human progress, interested in the present, expectant of the future—a true Son of the American Revolution—a patriot, preacher, teacher, poet—the "Last of the Old Guard!" He is, indeed, the very last of that truly heroic band of preachers and teachers among the Disciples of Christ in Iowa, who laid foundations of faith and fortified the strongholds, in religion and education.

**Jean  
Pierre  
LeCoq**

Jean Pierre LeCoq, as his name clearly indicates, is French. Born in 1883 and educated in France, first in private schools, where he began the study of the classics at the age of seven years. At the age of twelve he went to Germany, continuing his education, but returning to France to complete his college and university courses. He traveled extensively, adding to his education the culture to be found only in foreign travel, and thus acquiring a mastery of English, German and Italian, in addition to French, Greek and Latin. He was graduated from the University of Rennes, France, and took postgraduate work under various masters, such as Lanson and Bergram. Eight consecutive years were spent in Paris, at the old University where so many illustrious men have studied. His thesis for the doctorate was "The Function of the Will in Aristotle's Philosophy." He also spent a half year in Rome, specializing in scholastic philosophy. He received the degrees of *Liceum en Lettres* in 1903 and *Liceum en Philosophie* in 1908—both from the University in Paris. While teaching philosophy in Paris, he prepared a text for class use in scholastic philosophy, a novel feature of which was that all definitions were given in Latin, while all commentaries were in French.

In 1912, while attending courses in research history at the school of "*Les Hautes études*," in Paris, he met



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Alfred Seddon, a missionary under the direction of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ in America. It was a chance meeting that resulted in a further interview, in which Mr. Seddon finally prevailed upon him to undertake to head up a college in Paris for the preparation of young Christian men for the ministry. The story of this remarkable enterprise, which, however, never was realized, is full of romance and pathos. Mr. LeCoq was brought up in the Roman Catholic Church, and had received the highest educational advantages of college and university, with opportunities for travel, such as only the son of wealthy and indulgent parents could receive. To become a Disciple meant to give up his family and friends and early associates and his ambitions for preferment, that would naturally fall to such a young man of classical scholarship. He cast in his lot with the lowly folk in the little Christian Mission, and with Alfred Seddon, a fellow countryman, came to the United States. He gave up his study at the Sorbonne, and for two years of extensive travel and intensive study sought to prepare himself for this position. Mr. Seddon did not secure the money necessary to launch the school, and so the undertaking failed. Two opportunities came to Professor LeCoq—one from Northwestern University and the other from the University of Indiana. He accepted the latter and remained there for a number of years and then went to Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, from which place he came to Drake as professor of Romance Languages in 1918.

*Romance  
and Pathos*

*Came to  
Drake in  
1918*

Professor LeCoq is a modest, unassuming man, speaking with a quaint, soft French accent. He is quiet to reticence, a thorough scholar, who has made for himself a place of influence in the University's life and in the confidence and affections of his students, associates and friends.

Herbert W. Bohlman is among the younger men who are making their contribution to the present and the future of Drake University. He was born in Wisconsin, December 23, 1896, and educated in the rural school and the high school at Kaukauna, Wisconsin. His A. B. was received from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1919. He was a graduate student in the University of Wisconsin in the summers of 1919, 1920, and a student

*Herbert W.  
Bohlman*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Trained  
Under  
Richard  
T. Ely**

there 1920-1922, receiving his A. M. the latter year. His teaching experience was received in high schools, 1919-1921, and as assistant in Economics in the University of Wisconsin, 1921-1924. He majored in Economics under Ely, Commons, Kiekhofer, and Scott, in the University of Wisconsin, doing special research work for his thesis on "Collective Bargaining Between Railroads and the Shop Crafts." He is now completing some special research work on "Deflation in Iowa." He came to Drake in 1924 as assistant professor of Economics, and has been professor of Economics since 1925. Professor Bohlman's training under Richard T. Ely, and men of like type and character in the University of Wisconsin, is an evidence of his qualifications and fitness to teach in the field of Economics. Professor Ely was one of the first economists to grapple with the social aspects of our economic relations. With Josiah H. Strong and Washington Gladden, Richard T. Ely forty years ago sounded the note of our ethical and social and religious responsibilities in all our economic and commercial interrelationships. Internationalism had scarcely begun to be regarded as a vital issue at that time. Perhaps the progressive political status in Wisconsin today, and for the last forty years, is partly due to the influence of such men as Professor Richard T. Ely and his numerous writings on sociology, economics, labor and land questions and political problems. As a young man, Professor Bohlman occupies one of the most important positions in the University, with the whole world facing such economic problems as, perhaps, have never been grappled with, under such national and international, racial and interracial conditions, with Senator Couzens, of Michigan, himself a multimillionaire and former partner of Henry Ford, saying: "Unless Capitalism puts its house in order the people will do it for them."

**Mary  
Frances  
Jones-Boyd**

Mary Frances Jones was born near Brooklyn, Iowa, and educated in the country school, the Drake Academy, from which she graduated with highest honors, and then entered the College of Liberal Arts, teaching Latin, and later German and English, while completing her course. She also taught in the Drake Summer School for a number of years. After her graduation, she taught Latin, German and French, serving as the head of the department of languages in North High School, Des Moines,

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Iowa. Her marriage to John Boyd, Des Moines attorney, in 1918, did not end her teaching, as she became the head of Romance Languages in Drake University the same year, teaching French and Spanish. It will be seen from this that Mary Frances Jones-Boyd is an excellent linguist, having taught English, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek as occasion demanded. She took her Master's degree in Drake in 1924, and has since studied in the University of Chicago, in Columbia University, and in Paris during a summer abroad in 1930. For some time she was a teacher in Des Moines College, returning to Drake in 1925 as assistant professor of French and Spanish. Besides her manifold activities in the University and in the University Church, she is a member of the Athletic Association of the Young Women's Christian Association, of the Des Moines Women's Club, of the National Alliance Francaise, the Phi Sigma Iota and Phi Beta Kappa, and is one of the most active members and leaders in the Drake Alumnae Association, having been president for two years.

Fannie Malone is a native of Texas, where she attended and later taught in the public schools. She fitted herself for the mission field and served as principal of a Mission School in Mexico, under the Christian Women's Board of Missions, of the Church of Christ, from 1908 to 1916, when she came to Drake University for further preparation, studying and teaching until 1918, receiving her A. B. degree. Thereafter she taught Spanish and French in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, for two years, spending the year 1920-1921 in the University of Madrid, Spain, and the summer of 1921 in the University of Grenoble, France. Returning to America, she taught Spanish the following year in the University of Akron, Ohio, and then was Principal of the Blanche Kellogg Institute, Porto Rico, 1922-1923. The summers of 1918, 1919, 1924 and 1925 were spent in the University of Chicago where she received her M. A. in 1925, specializing in Romance Languages. With this fine preparaton, she returned to Drake University in 1923, as teacher of Spanish, continuing un-

**Fannie  
Malone**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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til 1931. Her experience in the Mexican mission field of eight years, her special work in the University of Madrid, and residence in Spain for one year, with her year in Porto Rico, fit her in a peculiar way as a teacher of Spanish—a much neglected branch in many of our universities in America.

# COLLEGE OF LAW

## CHAPTER VII

THE COLLEGE OF LAW is older than Drake University. What was known as the "Iowa College of Law" was organized in 1865 in Des Moines, by Judge C. C. Cole and Judge George G. Wright. When the department of law was formed at Iowa City in 1868, both Cole and Wright, by reason of their prominence and their experience in running the Iowa College of Law, became lecturers in the State University, and it seems that some arrangements were made to transfer their school to the University, with the understanding that the time of organizing the law department of the University should date back to 1865. It is not clear whether this transfer was ever officially made, for it appears that the "Iowa College of Law" still continued in Des Moines; or was reorganized in 1875 and was operated in affiliation with the Simpson Centenary College at Indianola, Iowa, according to I. M. Earle, who graduated from the "Iowa College of Law" in 1877, the class going down to Indianola for the graduating exercises. This arrangement continued until the founding of Drake University in 1881, when the "Iowa College of Law" was affiliated with Drake and finally became an integral part of the University by purchase in 1902. Whether the "Iowa College of Law" had a continuous existence from 1865 is not altogether clear, but the name survived and it was this revived school that eventually became the College of Law of Drake University. So it may fairly be claimed that the College of Law of Drake, by inheritance, is the oldest law school in the State, or at least is as old as the department of law in the State University, granting that Judges Cole and Wright did really transfer their private school to Iowa City. This transfer does not appear to have been anything more than a gesture. Judge Cole was the moving spirit in the organization of the "Iowa College of Law" in Des Moines and he never transferred his affections from this pet institution. He and John S. Runnells and Professor Bissell were the teachers—Judge Wright never did more than

***Oldest Law  
School  
in Iowa***

***Judge Cole,  
the Moving  
Spirit***

deliver an occasional lecture. The "Iowa College of Law" really became a part of Drake University through Judge C. C. Cole.

The College of Law, now Law School, is one of sixty-five rated as "Class A," according to the American Bar Association, and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. Graduates occupy positions of first prominence, not only in Des Moines and Iowa, but throughout the country. Located in the Capital of Iowa, in close proximity to municipal, district, state and federal courts, with a fine library of its own and access to the great State libraries, the Drake student has advantages not found in many of the schools elsewhere. In 1917, twenty-five of the ninety-nine county attorneys in Iowa were graduates of Drake College of Law, representing classes from 1895 to 1914.

**George G.  
Wright**

George G. Wright was one of the pioneers of Iowa Territory, having come here in 1840, from Bloomington, Indiana, where he was born, March 24, 1820. He was graduated from the State University of Indiana and studied law in the office of his older brother, Joseph A., who later became a distinguished statesman. He began the practice of law at Keosauqua, Iowa, when he came to the Territory, serving as Prosecuting Attorney from 1846 to 1848, and then as State Senator. He was defeated for Congressman in the First District in 1850. He served as Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court for fifteen years, 1855-1870, when he was chosen to the United States Senate, serving six years. He was a director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for many years, a prominent banker in Des Moines, and was president of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association at the time of his death, January 11, 1896. It was as Judge of the Supreme Court that he won his enduring place in the annals of Iowa, his opinions extending through thirty volumes of State reports. Of him Judge John F. Dillon, long his associate on the bench, said: "Take him all in all, he easily stands conspicuous and foremost. He was a living digest of the legislation and decisions of the State. He had almost in perfection the judicial temperament. He showed absolute impartiality, had great patience of research, and above all a level-headed judgment and strong, sure-footed common sense."



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Chester C. Cole was the real founder of the Iowa College of Law and most prominent promoter of the Drake College of Law during the last two decades of the Nineteenth century. He was born in Chenango county, New York, June 4, 1824, and died in Des Moines, October 6, 1913. He came to Des Moines in 1857—then a village in the wilderness—from Crittenden county, Kentucky, where he had attained high rank in the practice of law. He soon became one of the most successful lawyers in Des Moines. Breaking with the Democratic party, he supported the administration of Abraham Lincoln. Governor Stone appointed him Judge of the Iowa Supreme Court in 1864, and he was subsequently elected and re-elected, serving until January 13, 1876, when he resigned. He was Chief Justice from 1870 to the time of his resignation. Besides his services on the bench and his activity in the founding of the Iowa College of Law and, subsequently, of the Drake College of Law, he was for several years editor of the *Western Jurist* and also edited a new edition of the Iowa Law Reports.

**Chester  
C. Cole**

Judge Cole was long recognized for his outstanding abilities, both as a pleader and as a judge on the bench. He had the polish of a Chesterfield and was a master of persuasive speech—a handsome man physically, and with all the arts of the orator, subtle in his interpretation and application of the principles and practices of the law; an opponent to be feared by the opposition, he was both admired and condemned. He was a notable figure on the platform, in the court room, as judge upon the bench. He is called the “Father of Drake College of Law,” of which he was Dean from 1892 to 1907, and thereafter Dean *emeritus* until his death, in recognition of his pre-eminent service, rendered during his long life of eighty-nine years, nearly a third of a century being given to Drake. He was one of the foremost of the pioneers in the promotion of education and in the building of the Commonwealth.

George H. Lewis was the first Dean of the Drake College of Law, serving from 1881 to 1883. He was one of the organizers. Born in Connecticut in 1842, he was graduated at Yale in 1868, and came to Grinnell, Iowa, as principal of Grinnell Academy. The Lewis Library Society in Grinnell is named in his honor. He came to Des Moines and was admitted to the bar in 1872 and interested

**George  
H. Lewis**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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himself in the Iowa College of Law, established by Judge Wright and Cole. He was greatly interested in Railway legislation and laws, and in 1893 gave a series of lectures on railroad problems and published a volume on "National Consolidation of Railroads in the United States"—a problem that is now exercising the minds of economists and statesmen, and which should have received more serious attention by the public and political economists a generation ago.

**Alfred  
H. McVey**

Alfred H. McVey succeeded Dean Lewis, serving from 1883 to 1888. He was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868, and later from the Law Department of Cincinnati College. He came to Des Moines in 1883, and was appointed Judge of the District Court by Governor Leslie M. Shaw in 1901, and was later elected to the same position. Andrew J. Baker served two years as Dean and was succeeded by Judge Josiah Given, who served until 1892.

**Judge  
Josiah  
Given**

Josiah Given was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1828, entered the law; served in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry as captain of a company which he raised; became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in 1863 and then colonel of the Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry. He came to Iowa in 1868 and in 1872 became District Attorney of the Fifth District, serving three years. In November, 1886, he was elected Judge of the Seventh District, serving until 1889, when Governor William Larrabee appointed him Judge of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge J. R. Reed. Subsequently, he was twice elected, serving as Associate Justice and as Chief Justice until the close of 1901. He was distinctly a self-educated man—a man of his age, a popular speaker, an astute lawyer, a politician of the better sort; a Democrat in early life, who became a leader in the Republican party on its organization. He was a man greatly loved and honored by the people.

Following Judge Given came Judge Cole and his fifteen years of active service as Dean, during which time the Law Building, fittingly known as "Cole Hall," was erected in 1903-1904. The dedication address was delivered by Chief Justice H. E. Deemer, November 15, 1904, his final words being: "In the building which is now to be formally dedicated, justice is to be taught which will be adminis-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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tered according to the principles of sacred right—justice which forgets all friendships, knows no party, and disregards the ties of blood; justice which injures no one, but secures to all their just rights; justice which preserves and perpetuates the general welfare; justice standing on the vantage ground of truth. To thee, O Truth, which needs no flower of speech, no gift of tongue, which has been said to be the work of God, we dedicate this structure. Here thou shalt all prevailing be!"

***Dedicated  
to Truth***

Edward Baker Evans succeeded C. C. Cole as dean October 29, 1907, and occupied the position for ten years. He was a native of Iowa, born in Davis county, February 2, 1861, the son of Joseph Vance and Nancy Ellen (Childres) Evans. He received his LL. M. from Drake in 1904, but had been active in his profession since 1888. He was Registrar of the Government Land Office for Iowa, 1894-1897; professor of Law and secretary of the faculty of the College of Law, Drake University, 1901-1908, when he became Dean. He was professor of Pleading and Practice of Law in connection with his duties as Dean. Perhaps no other man, save Judge Cole, did as much as Dean Evans to promote the development of the College of Law, as secretary and dean for fifteen years. He was the compiler and editor of "Evans' Cases and Text on the Law of Insurance," 1912. To him is given credit of raised standards until the College of Law "ranks as one of the best in the Mississippi Valley. Drake's lawyers are recognized as among the best in Iowa. More county attorneys in the State are graduates of Drake than of any other college of law. This can be traced to Dean Evans' desire, not only to make lawyers, but to make them men of character and civic standing and citizens of the Commonwealth."

***Edward  
Baker  
Evans***

Another man who is a connecting link between old Oskaloosa College and Drake University is Governor George W. Clarke, who was born in Shelby county, Indiana, October 24, 1852. His parents were John and Eliza J. (Akers) Clarke. They removed to Iowa in 1856, so that practically all of George W. Clarke's life has been spent in Iowa. He was graduated with A. B. from Oskaloosa in 1877, and received his LL. B. from the University of Iowa in 1878, and his LL. D. from Drake University in 1916. He was admitted to the practice of law

***George  
W. Clarke***



and formed a partnership with John B. White at Adel, Iowa, which has been his home through the years and where he still resides. He was a member of the House of Representatives from January 1900 to 1907 and Speaker of the House from 1904 to 1907. He served two terms as Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, 1909-1913, and two terms as Governor, 1913-1917. It was during his administration and largely because of his force of character and courage against violent opposition that the capital extension program was carried out and we have today one of the most extensive and beautiful grounds in America—a priceless possession of the Commonwealth for all the years to come. Governor Clarke has always been recognized for his high character as an advocate, as an executive, as a statesman, with the courage of his convictions and unshakable integrity.

***High Type  
of Citizen-  
ship***

He was dean of the College of Law, 1917-1918, during which time and until 1921, he practiced law in Des Moines, when he returned to his old home, preferring the quiet and peace of that rural community, among the friends of the years. He is a modest, unassuming man, yet with fire and force even now, when his sensibilities are stirred. Perhaps politics never was much to his liking, his ingrained simplicities of character and forthright speaking, making political shifting distasteful. He shares with General F. M. Drake the honor of having held the highest gift from the hands of the people of Iowa. He is a man of much the same moral fiber and devotion to the high principles of Christian citizenship.

***Charles  
Joseph  
Hilkey***

Charles Joseph Hilkey came to Drake as professor of law in 1915 and was acting Dean during 1918-1919, when he became Dean and continued until 1923. He is a native of Missouri, born at Greenfield, August 12, 1880, the son of John Lyon and Margaret Elizabeth (See) Hilkey. His A. B. was received from the College at Emporia, Kansas, in 1905; A. M. from the University of Kansas, 1907, and Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1910. He received the Toppan prize in 1909 and was given his J. D. by the University of Michigan in 1915 and S. J. D. by Harvard in 1924. He was University scholar in political science in Columbia, 1908-1909, and a fellow in constitutional law in the same institution in 1909-1910; instructor in political science, Dartmouth, 1910-1913, from which position he

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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came to Drake. He practiced law in Des Moines for two years after leaving Drake and then became Dean of Lamar School of Law, Emory University, Georgia. He was visiting professor at Cornell University Law School in the summer of 1928 and research fellow, Harvard Law School, 1928-1929. He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Association of University Professors, and a member of various Greek letter orders. From all this it will be seen that Charles Joseph Hilkey has been a student of law through the years. His scholarship is exceptional and his devotion to the research side of law may carry him far afield. His eight years at Drake entitle him to this recognition and his devotion to the study and teaching of the law has given him a place of prominence in educational annals.

Leland Stanford Forrest, who was born at North Platte, Nebraska, August 28, 1894, became Acting Dean of the College of Law in 1923-1924, and was Dean in 1924-1926. He had been in Drake since 1919, first as assistant professor of Law, 1919-1920, and then as professor, 1923-1925. He was educated at the high school, Siloam Springs, Arkansas, and received his A. B. from the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, in 1915, and his J. D. from the University of Michigan in 1918. He was professor of Law in the University of North Carolina in 1926, and then returned to Des Moines where he is a practicing attorney, associated for some time with Judge Hubert Utterback. He is a member of the Polk County Bar Association, and of the Iowa and American Bar Associations, and of numerous clubs and orders. He is one of the brightest members of the local bar—has a mind of peculiar alertness and incisiveness and an aptness of speech that will doubtless give him increasing power as a pleader in his profession. His career has but begun.

**Leland  
Stanford  
Forrest**

Arthur Albert Morrow, whose parents were Albert and Gertrude E. (Burig) Morrow, was born at West Alexander, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1893, and was given his A. B. by Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, in 1911, and his J. D. at the University of Michigan in 1916, being the valedictorian of his class. He was assistant professor of Law in Drake during 1916-1919, when he became full professor and dean of the College of Commerce and Finance, retaining that position until he became Dean

**Arthur  
Albert  
Morrow**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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of the College of Law in 1926. He was absent from July, 1917, to January, 1918, serving in the U. S. navy. He is a member of the Iowa State and the American Bar Associations. Dean Morrow is a young man of pleasing personality, of a retiring disposition and a judicial turn, and seems fitted for his position by his qualities of mind and heart. He is dignified—but not too much so—and is of the solid, substantial type that builds himself into the University. As a vigorous young man he should become one of the vital factors in the future of the College of Law and in the building of a greater Drake.

***First  
Faculty***

The College of Law, by reason of its location in the Capital of the Commonwealth, has been peculiarly fortunate in having many men of prominence as members of its faculty, as instructors and lecturers. In fact, this list through the years would include most of the foremost legal lights of Des Moines. The first faculty of the College of Law, as a part of Drake University, was composed of George H. Lewis, George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole, William E. Miller, John Mitchell, C. H. Gatch, L. J. Brown, B. F. Kauffman, Charles Ashman Dudley, A. B. Cummins and Manfred E. Williams. Until 1902 the College of Law was an affiliated department, but at that time became one of the regular colleges of the University.

***Judge  
La Vega  
Kinne***

One of the men who held a prominent place in the development of the College of Law was La Vega Kinne, a son of Aesop Kinne, born at Syracuse, New York, November 5, 1846. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1868. He was judge of the District Court of the Seventeenth Iowa District for five years; judge of the Supreme Court from 1892 to 1897, being Chief Justice the last year. He was a member of the State Board of Control for many years, from 1898, and chairman much of the time. For ten years he was a lecturer for the law school at the State University and for a longer period was a member of the faculty of the Iowa College of Law, in affiliation with Drake University and after it became a part of the University.

He came to Iowa in 1869 and for all the years until his death, was one of the leaders in the political and judicial affairs of the State. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1881 and again in 1883, and was defeated by a plurality of less than 25,000. These were the days of



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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struggle over the prohibition question—a struggle that seems to be endless and endless to be! So, because it has to do with the passions and personal likes and dislikes of men and the perversions and perversities of politicians and seekers of pelf and power, in high places and low. “Judge Kinne was an indefatigable worker in every branch of social and civil life. His hatred of shams was intense.” He was popular with the students and his success as a teacher and lecturer on the law was equal to his success as a pleader and expounder. He was the author of “Kinne’s Pleading and Practice,” and for many years was one of the commissioners on Uniformity of Laws for Iowa and occupied a prominent position as a member of State and National Conference on Charities and Corrections and was a member of the International Prison Association, by appointment of Governor Leslie M. Shaw. He was a man, a lawyer and jurist, a citizen of genuine worth—one of the men who helped to make Drake University.

**Activities in  
Political  
Affairs**

Besides the men of prominence already named, the faculty of the College of the Law through the years included such men as Judge C. P. Holmes, James C. Hume, Spencer S. Cole, P. S. McNutt, J. G. Berryhill, A. B. Cummins, later Governor and Senator, Judge C. C. Nourse, Judge William A. Spurrier, Charles A. Dudley, William Harrison McHenry, Horatio Frederic Dale, Charles Aaron Van Vleck, Robert Brennan, Wallace R. Lane, John Joseph Halloran, Otha Seth Thomas, Hubert Utterback, Roy E. Farrand, Ralph John Swanson, William Peck Bair, Lawrence DeGraff, Eskil Carlson, Morton Hendrick, Scott Rowley, Axel Martin Tollefson, Scott Mason Ladd, Dring Needham, Charles Hutchinson and Paul Williams.

The name of Charles Ashman Dudley is found as a member of the faculty of the College of Law from 1888 to 1916. He was born at Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, November 14, 1839, and was graduated with his A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1865 and from the law department of the same in 1867. The degree of LL. M. was conferred upon him by Drake University in 1905. He was one of the prominent attorneys in Des Moines for many years, a member of the firm of Dudley and Coffin, attorney for the Iowa Loan and Trust Company, for many years regarded as one of the solid financial institutions of

**Charles  
Ashman  
Dudley**

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**Charles  
Aaron Van  
Vleck**

Des Moines, and was president of the Des Moines School Board for eleven years. Judge Dudley was recognized for his devotion to duty and high ideals of citizenship.

Charles Aaron Van Vleck was graduated from the University of Iowa in 1887 and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He received his LL. M. at Yale in 1897. During 1899-1903 he was Assistant Attorney General of Iowa and during that period was lecturer on Roman Civil Law and professor of Contracts and Evidences at Highland Park College, Des Moines, where he was Dean of the Department of Law, 1903-1905. He was professor of the Law of Contracts at Drake from 1905 to 1913. His death occurred in August of that year and memorial services were held on October 22, 1913, presided over by Dean Evans, with memorial addresses by Charles A. Dudley and Judge William H. McHenry, honoring his services and that of Judge C. C. Cole, who died October 6, 1913. "Professor Van Vleck was a firm friend of the College of Law and of every student and was loyal to Drake at all times. He left an enviable reputation as a student and teacher of Law. He was a distinguished member of the faculty, held in high esteem in the University."

**The  
McHenrys,  
Father  
and Son**

The McHenry family holds an honored place in the history of Des Moines and of Iowa. The name of William Harrison McHenry appears as a member of the faculty of the College of Law from 1903 to 1926. The son of William Harrison McHenry, Sr., one of the first pioneers of Des Moines, he, like his honored father, was a part of the history of the city and of the Commonwealth. The family came to Iowa in August, 1848, from Indiana. Old Fort McHenry of Revolutionary annals was named from one of his ancestors. It was W. H. McHenry, Sr., who surveyed the Capital grounds—"Capitol Square," in April, 1856. In 1857 he turned his attention to the practice of law, in which he became eminent among the pioneer lawyers of that period. Of him it was said, "He planted himself in a law of Justice, Equity and Humanity, and in his plain, original, unique way, with a vocabulary all his own, adjuring technicalities, despising shystering, he was a powerful pleader. \*\*\*He went on, in his rugged, uncommon way, dispensing Justice, Equity and Humanity to the end." He was elected Judge of the District Court in 1878 by the Democrats, although there had not been a

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Democrat elected to that office in the county for twenty years. "He had so ingratiated himself into the confidence and goodwill of the people that he was elected by a large majority, and so admirably did he administer justice that he was re-elected." The old Judge died in 1893.

The son, William Harrison McHenry, followed in the footsteps of his father. He was graduated with his S. B. from Iowa State College, Ames, in 1881, and received his LL. B. from Drake in 1883 and LL. M. in 1895. He was one of the first graduates from the College of Law, after its affiliation with Drake University. He was elected Judge of the District Court of Iowa in 1902 and became professor of Criminal Law in Drake in 1903. He was one of the chief factors in the development of the College of Law and in the growth of Drake University for more than a quarter of a century. Judge McHenry served fourteen years on the bench, resigning in 1916, to become counsel for the Des Moines Street Railway Company.

**W. H.  
McHenry,  
Jr.**

In all, Judge McHenry was connected with the College of Law as a lecturer and member of the faculty for twenty-nine years. Next to Judge C. C. Cole and Dean Edward Baker Evans, he was, perhaps, the most influential man who has served in the College of Law. "He was a popular and able public speaker and a patriotic and useful citizen." He died in Des Moines, August 5, 1925.

John Joseph Halloran, who was graduated with his LL. B. from the Drake College of Law in 1895, and was instructor in the Law of Taxation in his *Alma Mater* from 1909 to 1918. Robert Oliver Brennan, also a graduate of Drake, from which he received his LL. B. in 1894, and LL. M. in 1909, was instructor in the Law of Torts from 1907 to 1914. Casper Schenk, a graduate of Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, in 1899, with a Ph. B. from the State University of Iowa in 1903, and LL. B. from the Harvard Law School in 1906, was instructor in Corporation Law in Drake in 1909-1910. Ralph John Swanson was Assistant Professor of Law in 1916-1918, in the Law of Equity. William Clary Lane, with a B. L. from Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, in 1900 and LL. B. from Yale in 1901, and several years as Referee in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of Georgia, 1907-1912, and as a Patent attorney, was lecturer on Bankruptcy and Patents in the College of Law, 1914-

**The  
Shifting  
Scene**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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1915. Roy E. Farrand, a graduate of Drake in 1902, with his S. B. in 1907 and LL. B. in 1911, was instructor in the Law of Bailments in 1912-1913. William Homer Spencer, with degrees from Birmingham College and the University of Chicago, where he was Professor in Political Science, became Professor of Law Contracts in Drake in 1915, and Assistant Professor of Public Speaking. This constant shifting of instructors in the College of Law would hardly make for the development of a strong teaching force—perhaps the very abundance of lawyers and the ease with which instructors and lecturers could be secured, accounts for this shifting scene.

**Hubert  
Utterback**

Hubert Utterback, with his A. B. from Drake in 1903, LL. B. in 1906 and LL. M. in 1911, became instructor in the Law of Private Corporations in 1913, and has been continuously connected with the faculty of the College of Law as instructor or lecturer. This gives him a place of power as one of the real builders of the University. Judge Utterback is one of the foremost citizens of Des Moines, for many years Judge of the Juvenile Court, as a member of the Municipal Court—a man of quick sympathies and great humanitarian interests. He has been specially active through the years in all that has to do with the Youth Movement, in Sunday School, Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, the Red Cross and whatever has had to do with religious, educational and civic welfare and social betterment. Hubert Utterback is one of the most useful citizens of Des Moines and one of the finest products of Drake University and the influences that go to make its environment truly Christian. He is a Christian gentleman—and more—a Christian worker, a citizen of the city, the Commonwealth and of the Kingdom of Heaven.

**Lawrence  
DeGraff**

The present faculty of the College of Law consists of nine members: Dean A. A. Morrow, Scott Rowley, A. Martin Tollefson, Vernon Abram Vrooman, James McCauley Stewart, Eskil Carlson, Hubert Utterback, Elma Gates Albert, Justice of the Supreme Court; Lecturer, and Lawrence DeGraff, Justice of the Supreme Court, lecturer. Judge DeGraff became instructor in the Law of Evidence in 1919. He was born at Apple River, Illinois, June 24, 1871, and received his A. B. at Dixon (Illinois) College in 1892; his LL. B. and LL. M. from the Illinois

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College of Law in 1896 and his Ph. B. from the University of Chicago in 1898. He became First Assistant Attorney General of Iowa in 1904, serving three years. He was elected Judge of the District Court of the Ninth District of Iowa in 1910 and served until he became Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1921. He is the author of "Outlines in American Government," 1898; "Outlines in Economics," 1900; "Pharmacy Law," 1918.

One of the institutions of the College of Law is the "Model Senate," which, we are told, was organized in 1902, in a rebellion against the "silk stockings"—the frat rule. There were only six in the original organization. It seems to have grown rapidly for a picture in the *Quax* of 1909 shows seventy-two members. Joint debates were held the second year with the Philomathean and Claytonian debating societies. A large number of eloquent orators and wiley politicians appeared the fourth year, a "political machine" was set up, which was "busted" by one small man, then secretary, who was elevated to the presidency! Such are the rewards of virtue!

*The  
"Model  
Senate"*

The great event in the early history of the "Model Senate" was the "Trial of Aaron Burr" in 1904, with Professor E. B. Evans presiding. Five days were taken in presenting the case, by six ambitious lawyers. In less than an hour after receiving the Court's instructions a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was rendered. Favorable editorial comment came from almost every state in the Union, showing that a serious "Mock Trial," with the setting of a great historical event, arouses human interest. This was really one of the long-to-be-remembered events in the history of the College of Law and of the University. The public was really stirred. The abilities shown by the embryo lawyers were recognized and they deserve to be remembered: Robert C. Fairall, Fred B. Mathes, Hal Mantz, P. A. Brubaker, W. Norman Huyck, and John Nathan Smith.

*"Trial of  
Aaron  
Burr"*

Another mock trial was "The Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. William S. Taylor." This created a wide public interest, bringing again into public view, as it did, one of the most unfortunate and deplorable events in American political history. The conduct of the trial was a source of unqualified gratification, from the fact that this was one of the occasions when the general public was invited to

*The  
"Taylor  
Trial"*

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attend the sessions of the Practice Court. The trial was long and arduous—pronounced the greatest in the history of the Model Senate and its most notable “Mock Trial.” Judge E. B. Evans again presided. The immortal six young attorneys-to-be who presented the case were: Earl N. Steer, R. Riley Nesbitt, Julius F. Bacon, Charles J. Lewis, J. B. Self, C. Heitsman. A group picture of the Model Senate of the year 1906 shows forty-one young men, with remarkably clean-cut faces, open-browed, clear-eyed virile youth—they were representatives of the finest spirit of the University.

### **“Green Bag Day”**

“Green Bag Day,” the annual cap and gown assembly of the College of Law, became an institution a good many years ago and by 1916 had come to occupy a prominent place, not alone in the activities of the Law College, but was looked forward to by the whole University. The ladies attended and it was the custom to give the senior laws flowers. April 20, 1916, was Green Bag Day, with the principal address by Judge W. H. McHenry on “John Marshall.”

### **Growth of College of Law**

The development of the College of Law through the years was such that by 1905 it had become the “leading law school of the Northwest,” according to the historical sketch by C. C. Browning in the *Quar* (Vol. IX, 1905). “Each year since 1875, except 1881, this school has graduated a class numbering from four to twenty-five. Out of this number there are four hundred located in Iowa. More than one-fourth of the members of the Des Moines Bar are graduates of the Drake Law School, the child of the old “Iowa College of Law,” reorganized by Judge C. C. Cole in 1875. They take rank equal, if not superior, to all others here in the home of the school. This is evidenced by the fact that one half of the judges of the District Court, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, a State Senator, and many other high officials are graduates.” The College of Law has kept pace in the past with the rapid strides of progress and development made all along the lines of education. Its curriculum has been increased until it now covers fifty distinct branches of the law and the faculty has increased from three to nine instructors. The number of judges who have gone out from Drake is quite remarkable. Leslie M. Shaw, former Governor of Iowa and later Secretary of the United States



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Treasury, as stated above, was graduated from the old Iowa College of Law in 1876. He is, perhaps, the most prominent alumnus of the long ago and is still living in Washington, D. C.

# COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

## CHAPTER VIII

**L**IKE THE COLLEGE OF LAW, the Medical Department, by inheritance, antedated the University proper. Through the old Keokuk Medical College, which was merged with Drake University in October, 1908, Drake enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest Medical School in Iowa, until the final merger with the medical department of the University of Iowa in 1913.

**Old  
Keokuk  
Medical  
College**

What became known as the "Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons" was organized in St. Charles, Illinois, in 1845, two courses in lectures being given. It was then removed to Rock Island and after two courses there went to Davenport, and in 1850 was removed to Keokuk, where it remained until transferred to Drake University—a period of fifty-eight years in Iowa before becoming a part of Drake. It was the oldest medical school in Iowa and the only one for many years. For a time it was the medical department of the State University, but it was never moved to Iowa City, and its temporary connection with the University of Iowa was severed in 1870, when the medical department of the State University was fully organized. Its alumni numbered about three thousand, five hundred at the time of its removal from Keokuk, about five hundred of whom were then practicing physicians and surgeons in Iowa. The *Keokuk Gate City*, in an editorial said: "In its long line of teachers and students were many of the most capable and noted medical men of their day—such men as Hughes, McGugin, Carpenter, Cleaver, Clapham and Kellogg of earlier days, and Jenkins, Scroggs, Maxwell, Armentrout, Ruth, and others of more recent times. Much of the work of these men was carried on at great personal inconvenience and financial loss, but they never wavered in their devotion to the institution and its interests. The traditions of the old school are many and very dear." The heroic services of the staff of the old Keokuk Medical School during the Civil War, when tens of thousands of soldiers were quartered there as recruits, or sent there as prisoners, or for treatment, is one of the brightest chapters in Iowa history.

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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By the terms of the merger, Drake came into possession of the laboratories, the famous Hughes Museum, books, records and other equipment of the Keokuk school, valued at \$15,000. This does not seem much, but it represented many years of sacrificial toil on the part of Dr. Hughes and others. Ninety students were enrolled at the time of the removal. Failure of an effort to raise an endowment of \$100,000 for the old Keokuk Medical School made the merger a necessity. In consideration of its faculty, location, and clinical advantages, Drake was chosen. And there was no question but that Des Moines and Drake University, then as now, offered the strategical and most satisfactory location for a great medical college.

Dr. Joseph C. Hughes was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1821, and received his education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland. In 1850 he became demonstrator in anatomy in the College of Physicians at Keokuk, Iowa, which was then called the medical department of the University of Iowa. In 1851 he was elected to the chair of anatomy and the following year became Dean. He was elected to the chair of surgery in 1853 and for three sessions performed double duty, lecturing often three times a day. To him is largely due the building up of the institution. He also was the founder of the medical and surgical infirmary and an eye and ear institute in connection with the college. At the beginning of the Civil War, Dr. Hughes was appointed Surgeon General for Iowa, a position he held until peace was established. He organized and had personal charge of the Union Army Hospitals at Keokuk, among the largest in the West, having as many as two thousand patients in the wards at one time. He was also president of the Board of Medical Examiners during the war. In 1866 he was elected one of the vice presidents of the American Medical Association and was its delegate to the British Association for the promotion of Science, the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain and the American Medical Society of Paris. He was twice president of the State Medical Society of Iowa and was editor of the *Iowa Medical Journal* for some time.

**Dr. Joseph  
C. Hughes**

It is worthy to note here that John F. Dillon, successively Judge of the District Court in Iowa; Judge and



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**John F.  
Dillon**

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial District; professor of law in Columbia College of Law, and in Yale University; author of "Dillon on Municipal Corporations"; "Removal of Causes from the State to the Federal Courts"; "Dillon's Reports of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Circuit"; "Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America"—a lawyer, author and publicist of conspicuous international fame—was one of the first graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Davenport, in 1850, before its removal to Keokuk, and therefore an alumnus historically of Drake University! (See "Annals of Iowa," Vol. IX, "John F. Dillon," by Edward H. Stiles.) He was one of the organizers of the Iowa State Medical Society and wrote the first article in the first number of the first medical journal published in Iowa—"The Western Medicochirurgical Journal," published in Keokuk.

**Aaron  
Alonzo  
Noyes**

Aaron Alonzo Noyes claimed to be the first graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after its removal to Davenport, where he was graduated in 1850, doubtless in the same class with Judge John F. Dillon. Dr. Noyes wrote a somewhat extended autobiography, which is in manuscript form in the Drake archives. According to Dr. Noyes the school was a branch of the Madison College of Wisconsin, while located at Rock Island, and later, on its removal to Keokuk, a department of the University of Iowa. Dr. Noyes was born in Dunbridge, Orange County, Vermont, November 25, 1822, and was 89 years of age the day he began to write his autobiographical sketch, which covers more than fifty pages of legible long hand. He traces his genealogy back to the days of the Norman conquest, he being of Norman descent, the name then being spelled Noye, the family being distinguished for its influence and scholarship. Doubtless Alfred Noyes, eminent poet of England, is of the same genealogy. He was of the old knightly families of England, James Noyes being one of the Knights with William in the Battle of Hastings in the year 1060.

**"Drake's  
Oldest  
Graduates"**

The story of his boyhood and his experiences of pioneer conditions in Wisconsin and later in Iowa is a revelation of primitive conditions which the youth of today know nothing about. He came to Iowa in 1848 and that year

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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married Miss Maria C. Crandall. His autobiography is a record of wonderful activity, told with becoming modesty yet with pardonable pride. For forty-five years his home was at Mason City, Iowa, where he organized the county and district medical societies, also the society at Waterloo, Iowa. He was a charter member of the State Medical Society and a member of the National Medical Society almost from its inception, and a constant attendant until advanced age made it impossible. He was the vice president of the United Alumni after the merger with Drake. Dr. Noyes retired from active practice in 1911, at the age of 89 years. Professor C. O. Denny published a sketch of his life, "Drake's Oldest Graduate," in the *Drake Delphic* of May 8, 1912, Vol. 28, page 8.

"Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons" was organized originally as a stock company, continuing until 1880, when it was more completely organized and equipped by a number of the leading physicians of Des Moines, with Dr. John A. Blanchard as Dean and Dr. W. W. Hale as Secretary. The first class consisted of nine. The growth seems to have been phenomenal—from the first the graduates were recognized by all the state boards, and some of the students attained eminence, notably Dr. Stewart of China, who carried off the highest honors at Harvard Medical College, after graduating at the "Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons." Dr. Blanchard remained as Dean for three years, when he removed to Florida, and was succeeded by Dr. Lewis Schooler. A. C. Simonton, J. T. Priestley, F. E. Cruttenden, L. C. Swift, W. H. Ward, C. M. Colvin, E. H. Hazen, Professor Pope and D. S. Fairchild, Sr., composed the first faculty. Dr. Schooler took the place of W. H. Ward on this first faculty and for many years was one of the moving spirits in the development of the school. He was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, March 17, 1848, and was graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine. He was given his LL. D. by Drake University. His picture greatly resembles that of James A. Garfield and shows him a man of great solidity of character and of fine intellect. He was a private in Company A of the 145th Indiana Infantry during the Civil War, and Major and Chief Surgeon in the 2nd Division of the 3rd Corps in the Spanish-American War. Dr. Schooler succeeded Dr. Blanchard in 1888

**Dr. John A.  
Blanchard,  
First Dean**

**Dr.  
Schooler—  
Real  
Founder**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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and served as Dean until 1903, when he was succeeded by Dr. D. S. Fairchild, who in turn was followed by Dr. W. W. Pearson in 1909. It was the ambition of Dr. Schooler to leave as a legacy a great medical school in Des Moines. To this end the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons was affiliated with Drake University in 1882, and in 1900 was turned over to Drake University. The first two years of the four-year course were, thereafter, done in Science Hall, the last two years were completed in the new Medical College Building in the downtown district. This new medical building was made possible by a gift of \$10,000 from General F. M. Drake, just before his death, supplemented by a gift of \$5,000 from Dr. J. L. Sawyers, \$1,000 from Colonel C. F. McCarty, and several thousand dollars from the members of the medical faculty. The entire history of the medical college was one of heroic struggle against fate and the factors that combined to make the struggle pathetic, to end at last in defeat. The new medical building was dedicated January 29, 1904, and is chronicled as "one of the most important events in the history of Drake University." Dr. D. S. Fairchild, Sr., was then the Dean. He had been continuously connected with the school since 1882, when he had the honor of making the opening address in July of that year at the organization of the school, which was the child of his dreams, as it was of Dr. Schooler. He served as professor of Histology and Pathology, as specialist in nervous diseases, and later as professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and in all with a high degree of efficiency. Dr. Fairchild was the only remaining member of the first faculty at the dedication of the new building. Dr. Schooler, who was the historian of the occasion, said: "Our graduates are in almost every northern state. One is a teacher in a medical school in China; others are teaching in medical schools here in America."

### **Dr. D. S. Fairchild**

Dr. Fairchild was born at Fairfield, Vermont, September 16, 1847, and was educated at the academies of Franklin and Barre, Vermont, and read medicine in his native town; later he spent two years in the Ann Arbor Medical College, 1866-1868, and was graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1868. He was appointed physician to the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, in 1877, filling the



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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chair of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy and Pathology in that institution from 1879 to 1893. "As a lecturer," we are told, "Dr. Fairchild had few equals. In fact, the public platform of Des Moines can offer few men of equal powers of description. He is one of the most active workers in medical circles." At that time he was president of the State Medical Society and ex-president of the county and district societies. He was a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was chosen one of the vice presidents in 1906.

On the resignation of Dr. Schooler, as Dean, in 1903, he recommended Dr. A. R. Amos as his successor and he was elected but does not appear to have served. He held the chair of Ophthalmology for a number of years from 1897. Dr. William Wilson Pearson was a student at the University of Illinois, 1889-1890, with his M. D. from the University of Michigan, 1903; a student of the University of Gottingen, 1895, and at the University of Vienna, 1895-1896. He became a member of the Drake faculty in 1902 and succeeded to the office of Dean in 1909. He possessed "tremendous capacity for work, ripe scholarship, and his scientific attainments were widely recognized by the profession. His remarkable faculty for arousing enthusiasm in others and inspiring them with energy for laborious tasks; his capacity for detail and systematic organization; his executive power and leadership all pre-eminently qualified him to discharge with distinction the duties incident to the new honor bestowed upon him. Dr. Pearson has always stood for the highest ideals of the medical profession and sincerity and honesty have characterized his relations, both with his professional brethren and the laity. He inspired the confidence and loyal devotion of his associates in the faculty, and of the students who yearly increased and crowded the halls of the department."

**Dr. William  
Wilson  
Pearson**

It was during Dr. Pearson's administration as Dean that the first great financial campaign was put on to save the medical department, when "the whole school turned out to boost for the Medics." The students subscribed \$17,450, of which \$16,258 came from the medical students. The members of the faculty contributed \$12,975 in cash, a total of over \$30,000 raised for the emergency. Dean Pearson, Drs. A. R. Amos and O. J. Fay each con-

**Closing of  
College of  
Medicine**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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tributed \$5,000 and F. M. Hubbell, leading financier, also gave \$5,000. The goal in this campaign was to raise \$150,000 to save the College of Medicine and put it on a working basis for five years. Letters were sent out to twenty-two hundred of the alumni, but only thirty-five pledges were received, amounting to \$312.00 to be paid annually! President Bell stated that it would require an additional endowment of \$500,000 to save the medical department—but he thought the amount might be secured. The citizens of Des Moines responded generously, but the inability to secure the needed endowment and the action of the American Medical Association on January 18, 1913, placing the Drake University College of Medicine in the second class and requiring that a hospital accommodating from two to three hundred beds be secured and maintained, which would have necessitated the income from at least two millions of additional endowment, left the trustees no other recourse but to abandon the effort to maintain the department, which closed with the year 1913. The College of Medicine was transferred to the Medical College of the University of Iowa. It was evidently impossible for the College of Medicine to compete with the tax-supported State institution. So it was the wise thing to transfer the medical department. Yet the fact is self-evident that Des Moines is the center for such a fully equipped and endowed College of Medicine. And sometime it will be realized. Monopoly, even in medicine, is not an unmixed blessing.

***Eminent  
Physicians  
and  
Surgeons***

Dr. Alva Porter Stoner, a graduate of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1891, was a lecturer and professor in the College of Medicine from 1901 to the closing of the school in 1913, serving as lecturer and professor of Therapeutics and Obstetrics and as Clinical Instructor in Surgery. Charles Nicholas Olson-Lier, a graduate of the Drake College of Medicine in 1901, became instructor in 1905 and served seven years. Of the eminent physicians and surgeons in Des Moines that served as instructors and lecturers, the catalogues show an astounding array, many of whom appear for a dozen years or more. Included among these members of the faculty will be found the names of almost every physician and surgeon of prominence from the year 1892 to 1913—a period of twenty years. More than half a hundred names

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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are thus enrolled, indicating the widespread influences and unbounded ambitions of the College of Medicine and the willingness of busy men to serve as opportunity offered, doubtless with little or no compensation, other than the recompense of service rendered.

Those who served in the first two decades, from 1883 to 1903, apart from those already named, were: E. H. Carter, professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the faculty of the Iowa Medical College, which was the department of Drake University organized in 1882, and which took over the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1903; J. C. Hill, professor of the Science and Art of Surgery; E. H. Harris, professor of Diseases of Throat and Nose; N. L. Van Sandt, professor of Gynecology; B. T. Gadd, professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. S. Lee, professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; H. O. Conaway, professor of Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical; J. F. Kennedy, professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children; W. W. Hale, professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children; H. R. Page, lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene; D. W. Finlayson, professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery; Robert Stephenson, professor of Gynecology and Clinical Diseases of Women; J. L. Steinriede, professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; O. D. Benson, lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics; E. H. Hazen, professor of Diseases of Eye and Ear; F. E. Cruttenden, professor of Diseases of Throat and Nasal Passages; Robert McNutt, lecturer on Mental and Nervous Diseases; Hon. John Mitchell, professor of Medical Jurisprudence; Woods Hutchinson, lecturer on Hygiene and Sanitary Science; W. S. H. Matthews, professor of Genitourinary Diseases and Dermatology; W. H. Ward, professor of Clinic Medicine; J. B. Hatton, professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children; Clifton Scott, professor of Physiology and Hygiene; Frank S. Dunshee, professor of Medical Jurisprudence; D. W. Smouse, professor of Gynecology and Clinical Gynecology; Walter E. Scott, professor of Chemistry, Urinalysis and Toxicology; James W. Cokenower, lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery; W. J. Latte, lecturer on Nervous Diseases; W. W. McCarthy, Demonstrator of Anatomy; Charles David Rawson, professor of Obstetrics; Nicholas C. Schiltz, profes-

*Members of  
Faculties  
First Two  
Decades*



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### *Imposing List*

sor of Internal Medicine; James Taggart Priestly, professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Crayke Priestly (whose early death was so lamented); Eli Grimes, professor of Internal Medicine; Luther Sherman Ross, professor of Histology and Bacteriology; Charles Francis Smith, assistant professor of Surgery; Frank C. Davis, lecturer on Surgery; P. Gad Kitterman, lecturer on Anatomy; Francis Argyle Ely, lecturer on Physiology; Addison Carey Page, lecturer on Gynecology; Harootune A. Minassian, lecturer on Medicine; Edward Luther Stevens, lecturer on Medicine; John Chester Rockafellow, lecturer on Surgical Anatomy; Wilton McCarthy, lecturer on Fractures, Dislocations and Surgical Dressings; Hugh Gilmer Welpton, lecturer on Neurology; Gershom Hyde Hill, lecturer on Mental Diseases; Ferdinand J. Smith, lecturer on Physiology, Chemistry and Pathology; Charles Clark Fowler, lecturer on Obstetrics; Howard Deaver Gray, Demonstrator in Anatomy; Henry Dey Meyers, Demonstrator in Anatomy; Wilbur Scott Conklin, Chemical Instructor in Medicine; Charles Martel Werts, Clinical Instructor in Ophthalmology; Oliver James Fay, Clinical Instructor in Surgery; Charles Bigelow Frisbie, Clinical Instructor in Obstetrics; J. Floyd Nugent, assistant in Chemistry; Fred Covington Jordan, assistant in Histology; Franklin Frederick Piercy, assistant Bacteriology.

### *Last Decade*

Those that served the last decade, in addition to the ones named, were: H. J. H. Hoeve, professor of Anatomy; Edward Rudolph Posner, professor of Materia Medica, Dermatology, Venereal and Genitourinary Diseases; James Wilson Osborn, instructor in Therapeutics; Matthew Lincoln Turner, instructor in Therapeutics; George Cullen, instructor in Surgical Pathology and Clinical Instructor in Surgery; Alexander Swanson Begg, instructor in Pathology, Histology and Embryology; Joseph Albert Goodrich, instructor in Pediatrics; Thomas Francis Duhigg, instructor in Hygiene and Public Health; Walter Leslie Mendenhall, instructor in Physiology; Lena Leota Means, Clinical Instructor in Obstetrics; Walter Eugene Baker, lecturer on Gynecology; D. F. Crowley, assistant in Minor Surgery; Lawrence Philip Piper, assistant in Ophthalmology; Thomas Burcham, assistant in Pathology; Maud Hall, laboratory assistant in Physiology Chemistry;

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Rebecca Gail Tallman, laboratory assistant in Chemistry; Lynn Thomas Hall, laboratory assistant in Chemistry; Paul Eugene Lineback, laboratory assistant in Histology and Bacteriology; Clifton LeRoy Belding, laboratory assistant in Anatomy; Alexander Roche Robertson, professor of Pathology; Arthur Steidler, professor of Orthopedic Surgery; Walter Lemuel Parker, lecturer on Therapeutics; Simon Emanuel Lincoln, lecturer on Gynecology; John Charles Ryan, lecturer on Surgical Anatomy; Robert Alphaeus Weston, lecturer on Genitourinary Diseases; John Hyren Peck, instructor in Theory and Practice of Medicine; Granville Nimrow Ryan, Clinical Instructor in Obstetrics; Leoman Dustin Huff, Clinical Demonstrator in Minor Surgery; Raleigh Russell Snyder, assistant in Ophthalmology and Otology; Charles Clifford Walker, assistant in Ophthalmology; James Arthur Downing, assistant in Ophthalmology; Rudolph Flebbe, director of laboratory of Chemical Pathology; Mathew Linton Turner, instructor in Pediatrics; Jean Clement Mendenhall, instructor in Physiology; Robert Gaylord Davis, instructor in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology; Otho Seth Thomas, instructor in Medical Jurisprudence; Elmer Bruce Mountain, demonstrator in Operative Surgery; James Everett Kessel, clinical assistant in Medicine; Charles Burnside, clinical assistant in Medicine; Edward John Harnagle, assistant in Surgical Pathology; William James Billingsley, assistant in Chemistry; William Henry Betts, assistant in Anatomy; Millard Smith, assistant in Chemistry; Carl Arnold Anderson, demonstrator in Physiology; Eleanor Overholt, clerk of University Dispensary; Irma Vivian Brown, librarian; Amy Fantz, technician in Pathology.

From this truly imposing list of members of the faculty of the College of Medicine, during the almost third of a century of its continuance, 1882-1913, it will be seen how

***Far-  
Reaching  
Influences***

far-reaching must its influences have been and still must be. Over one hundred names appear, some of whom were, and others came to be, among the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Des Moines, whose names are loved and honored and cherished as household words in many states and in lands across the seas.

Among the most widely known and most distinguished was Dr. James Taggart Priestley, who was born in

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Dr. James  
Taggart  
Priestley**

Northumberland, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1852. He came of an illustrious family in England, as scientists and men of affairs. Dr. James Priestley, D. D., an eminent divine, was a man of broad and liberal thought, renowned in religious debates, a strong opponent of the union of church and state, and an advocate of liberty, enlightenment and advancement. He was the discoverer of oxygen gas, through which he became famous throughout the world and for which he received the gold medal from the Royal Society of England. He emigrated to America in 1794 and founded the first Unitarian church in Philadelphia—the first church of that belief in America. He was the grandfather of James Taggart Priestley, who was to add “new luster to an honored family name.” Graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, he became a practicing physician in his native town, but removed to Des Moines in 1876, where he soon became recognized as one of the leading physicians of the city, “whose opinions were accepted as the final word by representatives of the profession. He was accorded a foremost position as a physician and surgeon, having few peers and no superiors in the capital city of Iowa. His reading and study covered a wide range, his investigations and research work brought him much valuable knowledge, which he used for the benefit of his fellow men.” It was said of him: “One has but to see him to recognize that he is a man in whom one can have confidence—a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality, with a total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretold a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that comes of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for the best in the exercise of human activity.” Dr. Priestley was professor of the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in Drake from 1896 to 1910 and professor of Clinical Medicine until the removal of the College of Medicine to Iowa City. His period of service covered seventeen years. He was one of the men who contributed to the development of the University through the years of most rapid expansion.

**Tribute by  
Johnson  
Brigham**

The wife of Dr. Priestley was Miss Clara Simpson, to whom he was married in 1874. Great sorrow came to



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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them in the loss of both their sons, their only children. **Dr. Crayke S. Priestley** Crayke S. was born January 21, 1875, and died May 12, 1904. He was a graduate of Notre Dame and of the University of Pennsylvania, 1894, and thereafter spent two years at clinics in Berlin and Vienna. At the time of his death he was a professor in the Drake College of Medicine. It was said there were over four thousand at his funeral. He was a young man of very great promise and his early death was greatly mourned. "He was, and justly, the idol of his family and a large circle of friends." The younger son, Marks B., born January 22, 1879, died March 24, 1914. So tragedies come to stricken households, despite all medical skill.

A man who rendered long and sacrificial service to the College of Medicine was Dr. Gershom Hyde Hill, a graduate of Iowa College, Grinnell, with his A. B. in 1871, his A. M. in 1881, and his M. D. from Rush Medical College in 1874. He did graduate medical work in Boston in 1890. His work as a teacher began in the Academy of Iowa College, Grinnell, 1865-1867. He was first assistant Physician in the State Hospital for the Insane, Independence, Iowa, 1874-1881, and superintendent of same, 1881-1902. He was a teacher in the Training School for Nurses in that institution, 1889-1902 and lecturer on Mental Diseases in the College of Medicine, University of Iowa, 1890-1906. His work in Drake began in 1903, when he was lecturer on Mental Diseases, and in 1904 he became professor of Mental Diseases, continuing until the close in 1913. From the record of his activities it will be seen that he was a man of tireless industry and devotion to his chosen profession, in which he attained a high rank. **Dr. Gershom Hyde Hill**

Dr. Nicholas Cornelius Schiltz graduated from Rush Medical College in 1892, having been in the University of Iowa, 1888-1889. He began his work in Drake as lecturer on Medicine, 1896-1900, becoming professor of Internal Medicine in 1902 and professor of Physical Diagnosis in 1904, serving in these capacities in all seventeen years.

Dr. Joseph A. Scroggs came to Drake on the merger of the old Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons with Drake in 1908, becoming professor emeritus of Obstetrics in the Drake College of Medicine. He was a student in Grandview Academy, Grandview, Iowa, 1866-1870; a student in Chicago Medical College, 1870-1871, being **Dr. Joseph A. Scroggs**

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graduated from Rush Medical College in 1874. He was professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1880-1890; professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in Keokuk Medical College (a rival institution) 1890-1908, and was lecturer on Embryology in Keokuk Dental College, 1898-1908.

**Dr. George  
Franklin  
D. Jenkins**

One of the eminent men who came to Drake with the College of Physicians and Surgeons from Keokuk was Dr. George Franklin Jenkins, with his M.D. from Missouri College of Medicine, 1867, having previously studied at Toland Medical College (University of California), in 1865. He became professor of Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1879; professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis, in 1882; and was President of Keokuk Medical College from 1885 to 1908; President of Keokuk Dental College, 1895-1908; President of the Keokuk College of Pharmacy, 1898-1908; Chief of Staff, St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, 1885. He became a member of the Lee County, Iowa, Medical Society in 1869; was vice president of the American Medical Society, 1903, and was president of the Keokuk Medical Society in 1909. Under date of February 1, 1907, John F. Dillon writes a most interesting letter to Dr. Jenkins (See "Annals of Iowa," Vol. IX, Third Series, pp. 5-10), giving a sketch of early Iowa history and the first meeting of the Iowa Medical Society held in Burlington, Iowa, in June, 1850, which he describes as "an assemblage of men of remarkable learnings and ability, including Sanford, Hughes, McGugin, Henry, Elbert, Fountain, Haines, Lowe, Ransom, Rauch—all distinguished names." In this letter Judge Dillon tells why and how he turned from medicine to the law—he could not ride horseback! And the old-time doctor had to go on horseback or afoot, like the backwoods "Circuit Rider."

**Letter from  
Judge  
Dillon**

**Oliver  
James Fay**

Dr. Oliver James Fay, one of the eminent surgeons of Des Moines, was born at Postville, Iowa, July 2, 1874, the son of James M. and Elizabeth (Shriner) Fay. He took his B. S. at Iowa State College, Ames, in 1898, and his M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois, in 1902. His interne work was done at Augustana Hospital, Chicago, 1902-1903, since which time he has engaged in the practice of surgery in Des

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Moines, Iowa. He has been Medical Adviser to Iowa State Industrial Service since its inception in 1913. He was instructor in Clinical Surgery in Drake, 1903-1904, and lecturer on Surgical Pathology, 1905-1908; assistant professor of Surgery, 1908, and professor of Clinical Surgery, 1909-1913. Dr. Fay is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the Western Association of Surgeons, and of the Iowa State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1924; member of the American Association of Railroad Surgeons and also of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons—all of which indicate his standing and commanding eminence in his profession.

Dr. Daniel W. Finlayson was born on a farm in Carroll county, Illinois, January 4, 1847; educated in the public schools, taught in the rural schools, entered the University of Michigan in 1871 and was graduated in 1875. He entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1880, and after completing the course located in Des Moines. In 1889 he did postgraduate work in the New York Polyclinic School of Medicine. For sixteen years, from 1886, he occupied the chair of Anatomy in Drake University. He was recognized by the medical societies of Iowa and adjoining states and his papers were eagerly sought.

*Dr.  
Daniel W.  
Finlayson*

Dr. Eli Grimes is one of the reputable and highly esteemed physicians of Des Moines, a graduate of Highland Park College, Des Moines, 1892, with his M. D. from the University of Iowa in 1897. He did graduate work in New York City, preparatory to accepting the chair of Medicine in Drake in 1901. As professor of Internal Medicine he served from 1903 to the closing of the College of Medicine in 1913, and has since continued the practice of his profession in the city.

*Dr. Eli  
Grimes*

Dr. Francis Argyle Ely was graduated from the University of Iowa with his M. D. in 1898, serving as the resident physician in the University Hospital during 1898-1899, and then as assistant physician at the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, 1899-1901. From 1902 to 1906 he was professor of Physiology and Neurology in Drake College of Medicine, and thereafter continued as professor of Neurology. His professional rank in the city, as in the University, was everywhere recognized.



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Dr. David  
Wilson  
Smouse**

Dr. David Wilson Smouse is a name honored in Drake University and in the city of Des Moines, where his memory will long be perpetuated by the presence of the "Smouse Opportunity School," erected and given to the city by Dr. and Mrs. Smouse in their old age. His medical schooling was received at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1876. He became professor of Gynecology and Clinical Gynecology in Drake University in 1892, a position which he held for twenty years. Dr. Smouse is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Iowa State Medical Society and of the Polk County Medical Society, long one of the most eminent physicians of Des Moines and of the Commonwealth. For many years he was chief medical director of the Central Life Assurance Society of Des Moines; of the Bankers Accident Association, Des Moines; of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Phoenix Life, of Connecticut; Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia; Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut—all of which indicate his prominence in active business affairs as well as his standing in his profession. To have built such a monument as the "Smouse Opportunity School" for disabled children, during his lifetime and that of his equally devoted wife, is not only to build their own monument, but is to have the joy of knowing that their money is doing good and of seeing the accumulated results of their lives of sacrificial labor and giving. They will live in lives made better by their presence, and not only so, but in lives enriched by their benefactions, long after they both have entered into that life that is life indeed. The school was opened early in 1931 and one hundred sixty-five children were received at the beginning. The "Smouse Opportunity School" is one of the great benefactions that have come to Des Moines, in the realization of which Drake has inexpressible delight and justifiable pride, as coming from one so long an intimate part of the life of the University.

**Living in  
"Lives  
Made  
Better by  
Their  
Presence"**

**Drake  
Medical  
Girls**

Jean C. Mendenhall, M. D., in her article, "Drake Medical Girls" (in the *Drake Delphic*, Vol. 27, May 20, 1911, p. 6), gives an interesting sketch of the eighty-one women medical students from 1881 to 1911—twenty-nine of whom were graduated. The majority of the women were then practicing their chosen professions and we are

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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told, "a large number have attained to enviable positions and large, lucrative practice." The writer adds: "The girls in the medical department have brought that department into closer union with the University life. They are always ready to give their assistance in any end and in all ways that help the University. You can not help but notice the medical table at the May morning breakfasts — it is always decorated as pretty, if not a little prettier than the other tables, and they serve as many, if not a few more than any other department. You will find the medical girl working in the Y. W. C. A., in the church and Sunday School, and in the work of the Women's League; in the gymnasium and doing her share to keep up the athletic standing of her class. Drake, with its Christian influence, brings out the best that is in the students and the Drake Medical Girls, students and graduates, are always willing to do all they can for Drake. The two most prominent girl graduates from the Drake College of Medicine were Loduska Wyrick, who went out to Tokio, Japan, in 1890—the first missionary to go out from Drake. Ada McNeil-Gordon is, no doubt, the best known and loved of the living Drake Medical Missionaries. She has been in India more than thirty-five years—a little woman with the soul of a saint and the spirit of the martyrs—without any of the heroics, but of heroic fidelity.

*Two  
Famous  
Drake  
Mission-  
aries*

The College of Pharmacy came to Drake University by the absorption of the Iowa College of Pharmacy which was organized in 1882 and became a part of Drake in 1886. Its faculty, for the most part, consisted of regular members of the Liberal Arts, Medical and Law Colleges. The Dean of the College of Medicine seems, at first, to have served as Dean of the College of Pharmacy. They are catalogued as the College of Medicine and Pharmacy. Louis Schmit, Ph. G., appears as Dean in 1892, but in 1900 the School of Pharmacy is not found separate from the Medical College, though there are forty-three Pharmacy students listed. The department was abandoned in 1906.

*College of  
Pharmacy*

What was known as the "Des Moines College of Dental Surgery" was organized by Drs. D. W. Miller and J. H. Patton in 1897. Dr. Miller was chosen Dean and the management was vested in a board of trustees, consisting of Judge C. A. Bishop, Dr. Patchin and Dr. Miller, repre-

*College of  
Dentistry*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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senting the law, medicine and dentistry. In 1900, Dr. Miller retired as Dean and Drs. Knott, Lewis, Garretson, Hoffman, Rockafellow and Patton—all members of the faculty—were chosen as the board of trustees, and the institution was affiliated with Drake University, and according to the *Quax*, Vol. 31, 1904, p. 74, was “recognized as the peer of any Dental College in the west.” In 1907, the College of Dentistry had forty-four students, while the department of Pharmacy reported but twelve, in a total enrollment of 1,764—an increase of 128 in the University for the year 1906-1907. In 1909-1910, the Dental College had but sixteen students, according to President Bell’s annual report. The College of Dentistry of the old Keokuk Medical College was united with the department in Drake in 1908, and great things were expected. But the sore straits into which the College of Medicine fell almost immediately, blighted the hopes for a great medical school in Des Moines, and with its failure went the Colleges of Pharmacy and Dentistry. The men who had given themselves sacrificially to establish these colleges still remained faithful to Drake University. The tragedies and heartbreaks that have come to educators were theirs—and there are few more heroic and pathetic records than those of the dreamers and builders of educational institutions in the middle west.



# COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND FINE ARTS

## CHAPTER IX

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND FINE ARTS received scant notice in the first annual catalogue—1881-1882: "The superior qualifications and eminent success of Professor Mark E. Wright warrant us in calling special attention to the excellent facilities for thorough and scientific instruction in the several branches. The Piano, Pipe Organ, Cabinet Organ, and Vocal Culture are made specialties." These facilities were doubtless mostly imaginary—they may have had a cabinet organ, but the pipe organ was in the far future. Perhaps there was a pipe organ down town somewhere!

*Small  
Beginnings*

Mrs. W. P. Macy was the principal of the Art Department. "Mrs. Macy has acquired an excellent reputation as an artist and a successful teacher of Painting, Drawing, Water Colors, and other specialties of her beautiful art. A number of specimens of her work will be found in her rooms. Inspection and correspondence are solicited." Such was the brief announcement and the entire space devoted to the "College of Music and Fine Arts" the first year! The second year adds this promise: "It is expected that the Conservatory Course will be fully organized the coming season. Additional instructors of known ability will be added." The third year the name of Miss Adella Blanche Crittenden, of Rochester, New York, appears, of whom it is said: She "has proven herself not only a fine vocalist but also a competent and thorough teacher of voice." In 1885-1886, Miss Nettie Gardner, a graduate of the Conservatory Course (probably the first), is announced as having charge of the Piano Department, during the principal's absence. Professor C. C. Brannon will give instruction on the violin, violoncello and viola. A course of study is laid out for the first and second years.

*First  
Instructors*

In 1887-1888, the name of Marlo L. Bartlett, Mus.D., first appears as Dean and instructor in Harmony and Composition. Other members of the growing faculty

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Accom-  
plishing  
Wonders**

were: Nettie Gardner, Mus.B., assistant director and instructor on Piano and Organ (at the University); Fanny Crowley, instructor on Piano and Organ; Mrs. M. L. Bartlett, instructor on Piano and in Harmony; Mette Hills, assistant teacher of Vocal Music; Cassius C. Brannon, instructor of Violin and Violoncello; Lilly Link Brannon, instructor on Piano; instructor on Pipe Organ to be supplied. Both the organ and the instructor were not in sight! But the promise was made that "competent instructors will be secured." And in marvelous ways this "University in the Wilderness" fulfilled the promises! The names of Effie Miller, Lucille Cooper, Grace Frisbie, F. Schnider and Dr. Woods Hutchison are added in 1888-1889—the latter as lecturer on the Physiology of the Vocal Organs. Two additional courses are added and this simple but pardonable word of announcement: "Strong in every branch of musical science and art, equipments and attractions. Patronized by the leading citizens of the city and state. Established for the purpose of furnishing a *symmetrical and thorough musical education!*" And they were doing their best to do it—and accomplishing wonders even then!

**Maro  
Loomis  
Bartlett**

The names of Mrs. Celeste B. Givens and Miss Belle L. Little appear in 1891, as instructors in Piano. Mrs. Sarah J. Cottrell was the head of the Art department and apparently the only instructor. Advanced students in music were given opportunity to join the "Des Moines Vocal Society," under the direction of M. L. Bartlett, "for the study of the oratorios of Handel, Mendelssohn and other composers of classical music, thereby acquainting themselves with the greatest works of the greatest masters, an opportunity such as can be enjoyed only in the larger cities."

The man who did more for Des Moines and the musical department of Drake during the early period was Maro Loomis Bartlett, who was born at Brownhelm, Ohio, October 25, 1847, and died in Des Moines, March 15, 1919. His youth was spent on a farm. He was educated at Oberlin College, where he was instructed in voice and on the violin, and there he began his long career as a musical instructor, leading the choir in the Baptist church. Later he was director of a choir in Orange, New Jersey, and Meadville, Pennsylvania. He studied in New York

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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City and directed the music in several leading churches, including Grace Church, where Bishop Potter was the rector. He introduced specialized teaching of music in the public schools of New York City. After six years in New York City, he removed to Chicago, where he was equally active in musical circles. He came to Des Moines in 1886 and for many years was the recognized leader in the musical life of the city. He organized the first boys' choir in St. Paul's Episcopal church and established the first orchestra of any size in Des Moines. Under his direction were first rendered in the city such oratorios as the Messiah, Creation, Elijah, and it was through his influence and persistent efforts through the years that such great artists as Nordica, Melba, Carreno, Alice Neilson, McCormick, Schumann-Heink, Kubelik and Alma Gluck were brought to the city. It was due to him chiefly that the Thomas Orchestra, the New York Symphony Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra were first brought to Des Moines. It is doubtless true that he did more to develop the musical taste of Des Moines and the Commonwealth during the last decade of the last century and the first years of the present century than any other individual. It was Dr. M. L. Bartlett and his devoted wife who really brought the Drake University into prominence, during the formative period, 1887-1892, when the Conservatory of Music was being fully organized. They prepared the way for J. A. Strong, as Musical Director, and a little later for Frederick Howard, who was to set the pace for the progress of the Conservatory of Music, making it the leading conservatory of the middle west. In 1892-1893 the enrollment in music was 126, indicating the place the Conservatory was beginning to have in the University. This growth for the first decade was a prophecy of what was later to be realized under Dean Howard and Dean Holmes Cowper.

Frederick Howard was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1867, and was educated in his native town. He possessed great musical ability and at the age of sixteen went to Boston, where he studied for several years, first under Clarence Hay and later under Charles R. Adams. He was a pupil in London of Edward Holland and studied for several years under Julius Stockhausen, having for his

***Prophetic  
Years***

***Frederick  
Howard***



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Unique  
Charac-  
teristics**

contemporaries Van Rooy and other famous artists. Completing his musical education under Humperdink, he returned to America and soon became known for his artistic finish and good taste in interpretation. He came from Denver, Colorado, in 1900, to become Dean of the Conservatory of Music. The school which had been organized by Dr. M. L. Bartlett and under his management had reached an enrollment of over one hundred with a faculty of nine members, had suffered a decline, and it appears that there were but three in the faculty when Dean Howard took charge. During eight years, under his magnetic influence, tireless devotion and forceful personality, it grew to high standing among the musical schools of the country. Dean Howard had the unusual qualities of a great teacher and a strong executive. The most artistic without his executive ability might have failed where he succeeded. He leaves a fitting memorial in the building that bears his name. This building was erected in 1903 by General Drake at a cost of \$25,000 with equipment costing \$10,000, and named after Dean Howard in recognition of his paramount influence in establishing the school. Dean Howard's place in the life of Drake University was unique. One of his most striking characteristics was his innate gentility, which combined with the best culture of schools and travel and a natural artistic temperament of the highest type to make a man of exquisite refinement—a true poet of life.

Dean Howard was much interested in young men. Some of his benefactions are known, many more are unknown. He was the soul of generosity, spending a large income freely for the good of others. His memory is enshrined in all hearts to inspire for the attainment of that spirit of true culture which makes for what is best and noblest in men. Someone asked him why he came to Drake and he replied: "I came to Drake to train soloists for the heavenly choir! I furnish situations for all my graduates!" This answer is really revealing of the character and idealism of the man and musician. Spoken with seeming lightness, it was the serious purpose of his life and the expression of his love of song. His death at Thanksgiving time, November 26, 1908, came as a great shock to all his friends and to the Conservatory and University. Few have been so loved and revered.

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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"'Tis little matter at what hour of day  
A good man falls asleep. Death cannot come  
To him untimely, who has learned to die.  
The less of this life the more of Heaven—  
The shorter time, the longer immortality!  
God's finger touched him and he slept,  
And friends uncounted heard the word and wept;  
Then, thinking of a song he used to sing, their tears they  
dried:  
'When in His likeness I awake, I shall be satisfied!'"

The committee that drafted the faculty resolutions paid a very high and beautifully tender tribute to Dean Howard: "He was a man whose rare ability enabled him to take the initiative in the inauguration and completion of plans which advanced not only his own department but all departments of the University. His chief joy was to make others happy. His friends who mourn with us are among all the walks of life, an exemplification of the far-reaching influence of his strong manhood. It is gratifying to know that so many words of appreciation the heart yearns now to bestow, were given him so gladly, so freely, during his stay among us. We loved to serve him; we loved to do him honor; we loved to enjoy with him his great success. He was always ready with a kindly word of commendation, with helpful advice, and his devotion to those he loved was unfailing." These resolutions are signed by Oella C. Thompson, Frederick Vance Evans and George F. Ogden—the ones most closely associated with him and who loved him, as he had loved them.

***A Tribute  
of Love***

The members of the Conservatory faculty during the last year of Dean Howard's administration were, in Piano: Harriet Mar Phillips, Marie Esta Groves (in Europe on leave of absence), George Frederick Ogden, Gertrude Huntoon Nourse, Grace Stambaugh Medbury, Ida May Morrison, Marie Van Aaken, Oella Cassell Thompson, Harriet Spangler. In Voice: Frederick Howard, William Solomon, Frederick Vance Evans, Cora Gray Breeden, Tolbert MacRae, John Redmon Saylor (in Europe on leave of absence). Violin: Rosa Reichard; Pipe Organ, Addie Van der Tuyl Barnett; Public School Music, William Solomon; Musical History, Mary Vivian Pike; Harmony and Theory, Edith May Bundy, Rose

***Faculty  
in 1908***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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Reichard, George Frederick Ogden; Piano Tuning, Louis Howard.

***Growth of  
Conservatory of  
Music***

The progress of the Conservatory of Music was shown by the increased attendance in 1907-1908, with a total enrollment of fifty per cent over the preceding year, which was thirty-three per cent over its predecessor. The faculty included men and women of national and European reputations. The growth of the Conservatory is thus stated in the announcements for 1907-1908: "The Conservatory constituted one of the original departments of the University. Mark E. Wright was the first teacher and was known as the principal. Mr. Wright was succeeded in 1886 by Willis H. Lovett as director and professor of vocal music. The growth was very slow until 1888 when Dr. M. L. Bartlett became the director. During the first year of his administration the school enrolled 153 students. In 1893, J. A. Strong became the musical director and continued to serve until 1900, when Dean Frederick Howard was chosen. Under his administration the department had a remarkable growth. The year ending 1901, saw an enrollment of 199 and the year ending 1908, approximately 500. Great impetus was given by the gift of the beautiful and commodious Conservatory in 1903. The school now enjoys the distinction of being the leading College of Music in Iowa."

***Walter  
Damrosch***

Dean Howard did much to encourage and develop the musical talent of the city and to foster community interest. The "Drake Musical Festival" in 1904, which was the third annual festival, was made possible without financial remuneration by the generosity and sacrificial service rendered by the Dean and other members of the Conservatory and musical enthusiasts of the community. The orchestra was led by Walter Damrosch, the famous conductor. It was the introduction of such international musical leaders as Walter Damrosch that did much to give the Conservatory of Music its constantly widening prestige in the city and the Commonwealth. In co-operation with Dr. M. L. Bartlett, Dean Howard, and later Dean Holmes Cowper, George F. Ogden and Frederick Vance Evans, made Drake University and Des Moines the musical center of the middle west. It is worth remembering that all these men were at some time connected with Drake University and intimately asso-



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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ciated with the Conservatory of Music and its remarkable growth through the last three decades.

Harry Mattingly Cowper (Holmes Cowper), who succeeded Dean Howard, was born at Dundas, Canada, March 4, 1870, the son of Roland Frederick and Sara Ann (Bishop) Cowper. He was educated at Quaker College, Pickering, Ontario. Though you would hardly take Dean Cowper to be of Quaker proclivities, yet, despite a certain abruptness of manner, he gives evidences of being a mystic of the musicians, a deeply spiritual man in his sympathies, which find expression in song. Listen to him sing "The Lord Is My Light" and "I Think When I Read That Sweet Story of Old"—and say that I am right. His musical training was received in London, England, under Frederick Walker, 1895-1897; under George Ferguson, Berlin; Vergenet in Paris; Gottschalk, Chicago. His wife, herself a trained musician, was Kate Holmes, of Simcoe, Ontario. Before coming to Drake he was connected with various musical organizations as tenor soloist, notably the Apollo Club, Chicago; Theodore Thomas Orchestra, Pittsburgh Orchestra, Cincinnati Orchestra, Boston Festival. He was teacher of singing and interpretation in the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, 1897-1900; Sherwood School of Music, 1900-1902, and in a private studio from 1902 to 1909 when he came to Drake. And now for more than twenty years, Dean Holmes Cowper has been the acknowledged leader in musical circles in the Capital City and has added to the growing prestige of the Conservatory of Music, by the power of his personality, the exceptional lyric qualities of his high tenor voice, with its marvelous range and rare sympathetic interpretation of the deeper and finer things in song, in the rendering of oratorios, where its fulness and richness are especially manifest, and in which his thorough training reveals his sustained and superior gifts, both as a soloist and as a leader. In the singing of Faust, Aida and Carmen, Dean Cowper has achieved his greatest successes.

It is the opinion of this writer, who is not in any sense a musical critic, that Holmes Cowper is at his best in the interpretation of spiritual songs. I have called him a "mystic of music"—and such he is, by reason of the hidden depths of his soul and the range of his human

**Dean  
Holmes  
Cowper**

***A "Mystic  
of Music"***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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sympathies and his quest of the Eternal. A great director of oratorios, it is in the religious realm, even here, that his genius shines with a heavenly splendor. He loses himself in the "Hallelujah Chorus"—the director and singer are forgotten in the worshipper. The mystic and the musician are one.

The versatility of Dean Cowper's gifts was shown in the World War, when for many months he led the singing at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, where hundreds of thousands of soldier boys came under the spell of his enthusiasm. A Canadian by birth, his heart thrilled to the cause of the Allies, and no man in America, perhaps, inspired more soldier lads with patriotic fervor, in the singing of songs, than Holmes Cowper. He was an animated leader—alive to his finger-tips and tingling to his toes. To see him as he led the singing in camp or in the "Community Sings" was to catch something of the swing of his patriotic devotion. This sustained enthusiasm in song is one of the triumphant traits of his character and career. Even now at sixty his voice is seemingly as clear and his tones as resonant and his spirit as fresh, his enthusiasm as contagious, the marvel of his leadership as masterful, as when he came to Drake more than two decades ago.

### ***Sharing Immortality***

Of those others who through the fifty years have patiently, sometimes pathetically, given of themselves in song and service to the Conservatory of Music, with few exceptions, the mention of their names must be their immortality. And this is wonderfully true, that the linking of one's name with the great saints and singers and statesmen of the ages is indeed to share with them in their immortality. The mere mention of some nameless saint and servant on the pages of the New Testament is immortality beyond the dreams of angels. So, in simple, but significant sense, the listing of the names of men and women who have had ever so humble a part in the shaping of Drake University in any of its departments, must entitle them to share in the glory that men accord to the few. It is a part of life's richest recompense.

### ***George Frederick Ogden***

George Frederick Ogden was one of the musicians who worked with Dean Howard from 1902 and added his strength and enthusiasm to his splendid leadership. Ogden, during the years he was a member of the Con-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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servatory faculty, became recognized in an ever-widening musical circle. He had individual qualities that made him a great leader. For many years, until his lamented death in November, 1930, he was one of the foremost factors in the musical life of Des Moines and took the place of Dr. M. L. Bartlett in a large measure in bringing well-known artists to the city, thus doing much to make Des Moines the center of musical interests. For twenty years he worked independently of Drake Conservatory, where he had begun his activities. Fritz Kreisler, the world-famous violinist, was brought to Des Moines in October, 1915, by George F. Ogden, while on a tour of America, the proceeds of which were given for the relief of destitute musicians of the nations at war. Kreisler was a lieutenant in the Austrian army, having spent several weeks in the trenches, until wounded and discharged. Like Paderewski, he sought to help his stricken people, especially the artists and musicians, whose careers were blighted by the war.

Addie Van der Tuyl Barnett was one of the Conservatory faculty who came in 1900, at the very beginning of Dean Howard's administration. She served for more than fifteen years, and was one of the factors in the making of the Conservatory and in establishing the reputation that added not only to her own popularity but to the progress of the University. She spent four years in the Oxford Female College, 1876-1880; studied with Professor Calderwell, 1871-1876, and with Professor Karl Merz, 1876-1880; with Madame Caroline Rive, 1880-1881; Professor Phaire, London, 1881-1882; Cincinnati College of Music, 1885-1886. It will be apparent from this that her education was of the best, extending over a ten-year period of preparation. Besides, she had years of practical experience—as organist in the First Presbyterian Church, Xenia, Ohio, 1880-1886; Central Presbyterian Church, Middletown, Ohio, 1884-1885; Presbyterian Church, Franklin, Ohio, 1885-1887. After coming to Des Moines, she was organist of the North Des Moines Congregational Church, 1897-1899; of the Central Christian Church, 1899-1905; Plymouth Congregational Church, 1905-1908; and of the First M. E. Church, 1909-1910. Her almost twenty-five years as professor of Pipe Organ in the Conservatory of Music left the impress of her personality and

**Addie Van  
der Tuyl  
Barnett**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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power upon the University and the community, second only, perhaps, to that of Deans Howard and Cowper, under whom she served with such devotion.

**Harriet Mar  
Phillips**

Harriet Mar Phillips was professor of Piano from 1909 to 1916, and previous to that had been instructor in Piano, Harmony and Counterpoint from 1902, when she came to Drake. Her preparation included study under William H. Sherwood, Chicago, 1897-1899; Julia Caruthers, Chicago, 1899; Stella Haddon Alexander, New York, 1900; A. J. Godrich, New York, 1901; Moskowski, Henri Daller, Paris, 1902-1903; Arthur Foot, Boston, 1907; and experience as teacher of Piano and Harmony, Burlington, Iowa, School of Music, 1899-1901. She was one of the cultured women whom Dean Howard called to his assistance, with that rare gift that was his of gathering about him such helpers as shared his ideals and enthusiasm for the building of a great Conservatory of Music.

**Gertrude  
Huntoon  
Nourse**

Gertrude Huntoon Nourse was graduated from the Drake Conservatory in 1903 with her Mus. B. degree, and thereafter was a student with Calvin Brainard Cady, Boston, 1905; with Walter Spry, Chicago, 1906; Emil Leibling, Chicago, 1907; and in Europe during 1908-1909. Her connection with Drake followed immediately her graduation as instructor in Piano, 1904-1909, when she became professor of Piano. Altogether, as student and teacher, she was an intimate part of the life of Drake University for a quarter of a century. She was one of the products of the Conservatory and one that did much to heighten and extend its reputation.

**Tolbert  
MacRae**

Tolbert MacRae was one of the young men, whom Dean Howard discovered and developed. He was graduated from the Drake Conservatory of Music in 1906, and became assistant professor of Singing the following year—a recognized leader from the beginning. In 1911 he became professor of Singing and continued until September, 1920, when he became head of the Music Department of Iowa State College, Ames. Besides his training under Dean Howard, Tolbert MacRae was a pupil of Arthur Beresford, Chicago, 1909; of Watkin Mills, London, 1911; Albert Borroff, 1912; and was active in concert work, especially 1905-1907. Indeed, "Bert" MacRae was very much in evidence when there was anything doing

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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around Drake. He was a part of things in general and of musical things in particular. He fitted into manifold activities and sang and laughed himself into the hearts of students, church folk, concert-goers and the general public. He made a remarkable record as teacher and professor of Singing. He was especially active in recreational work during the World War, spending some time at Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia, besides his work at Camp Dodge and in Community singing here in Drake. It was a distinct loss to the Conservatory of Music and the city, when he went to Iowa State College, where he has made for himself a large place in the life of that great educational center.

The "Van Aaken Sisters," Marie and Georgine, were prominent in the Conservatory for a number of years. They were educated in Holland, their native country, both being graduates of Hovgere Burgerschool, the first named in 1899 and the latter in 1903; both were students in Amersford Conservatory of Music, Marie in 1899-1902, and Georgine in 1894-1903. Marie studied piano under Madame Teresa Carreno, Berlin, 1902-1905, and the following year became teacher of Piano in Southwestern University, Texas, from which position she came to Drake in 1907. Georgine studied with Carl Flesch, Amsterdam, and in Berlin, 1903-1908, and was teacher of Violin in Iowa State College, Ames, the following year, when she came to Drake as professor of Violin. Both were highly gifted musicians, Georgine having a delicate touch, especially, and she was recognized as one of the finest violinists in the history of the University.

*The Van  
Aaken  
Sisters*

The Van Aaken sisters visited their old home at Amersford, Holland, in 1912, where their father, G. K. G. Van Aaken, was director of a great symphony orchestra, and both studied under their father. Both finally married and Georgine returned to Holland.

Ralph Lawton became professor of Piano in the Drake Conservatory in 1910, after studying in the Columbia School of Music, Chicago, 1905-1907, during which time he was assistant teacher to Mary Wood-Chase. He taught in the School of Music in the University of Iowa, 1907-1909, and in a private studio the following year, when he came to Drake, remaining about five years; one of the most successful members of the faculty, especially prominent in concert work.

*Ralph  
Lawton*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Genevieve  
Wheat  
Baal**

Genevieve Wheat Baal has been a vital factor in the shaping of the Conservatory of Music and in the larger circles of community activities for more than two decades. She came in 1909 and has been closely identified with the development of the Conservatory under Dean Holmes Cowper all the years of his administration. She was a pupil of William H. Pontius, Minneapolis, 1899-1903; of James Stephen Martin, Pittsburgh, while a student in Pennsylvania College for Women, 1903-1906; of Oscar Saenger, New York City, 1907-1908, and of Arthur Meyers, during the same years; and studied with George Hanschel, London, England, 1908-1909. She was soloist in the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, led by Frederic Stock, 1906; of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, Emil Paur, leader, 1907. In all the great achievements of the Conservatory Genevieve Wheat-Baal shares with Dean Cowper the toils and the triumphs. She has served, not herself, not the Conservatory and the University only, but she has given herself to these and to the community with fine loyalty and devotion. Singers are in a peculiar sense the servants of all—and such she has been.

**Grace  
Green  
Jones  
Jackson**

Grace Green Jones-Jackson was a student in Drake, College of Liberal Arts, 1899-1900, and thereafter in the Conservatory of Music until 1904. She was a pupil of Alfred Y. Robyn, St. Louis, Missouri, 1904-1905; of Victor Harris, New York, 1905, and was also engaged in concert work; of George Hamlin, Chicago, 1906-1907. She studied with Alexander Heinemann, Conrad V. Bos and Landon Ronald, in Europe, 1907-1908, and with Mlle. Berat, London, 1909. She was a teacher of Voice while a student in Drake, in 1902, and in St. Louis, in 1904-1905. She was a concert singer in London during the season, 1913-1914, and in New York during two seasons, 1912-1915. She became professor of Singing in Drake in 1909 and was one of the coworkers with that remarkable group of women, under Dean Cowper's inspiration, who sustained and added strength to the Conservatory for almost a decade, the years of Drake's marvelous development.

**Katherine  
Bray  
Haines**

Katherine Bray Haines is another of the group of singers that Dean Cowper has gathered about him and who, through the two decades, has served the University and the community, becoming one of the ever-increasing



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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number of that goodly company, past and present, who have contributed life to the building of a great Conservatory of Music in the heart of the Mississippi Valley. She was a student in the School of Music, Iowa College (Grinnell), 1893-1897; a pupil of L. A. Phelps, Chicago, 1897-1906, with special training under M. Escalais, Paris, 1901-1902. She began her work of teaching Voice in Grinnell College, 1903-1905, and at Highland Park College of Music, Des Moines, 1906-1909, coming to Drake in 1910.

Paul van Katwijk was one of the most highly cultured musicians that ever came to Drake Conservatory, with eight years in piano and theory under George Rijken, Rotterdam, Holland, with five years in the Royal Conservatory of Music at The Hague, under Carl Oberstadt, in piano, and under L. Hugenot, in violin; under Professor J. Ackerman and Henri Vollmar in Theory and Counterpoint; with Ensemble playing and Orchestra under Dr. Henri Viotta. He was a pupil of Leopold Godowsky in Berlin for three years and one year under the same at the Meisterschule, Vienna, where he held a scholarship; under Wilhelm Klatte, Berlin, in Harmony, Counterpoint, Fugue and Composition for three years. He was head of the Piano Department, Conservatory of Neustadt an der Haardt, Germany; head of the Piano Department, National Conservatory, at Helsingfors, Finland, a position formerly held by Busoni. He came to Drake Conservatory as professor of Piano and Harmony in 1914 and remained until 1918. Before coming to Drake he had taught in the Columbia School of Music, Chicago, and for a short time was a member of the faculty of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. On leaving Drake he became Dean of Music in the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. He is one of the few who have been connected with the Drake Conservatory whose names are found in "Who Is Who In Music."

**Paul van  
Katwijk**

Arcule Guilmette Sheasby was one of the most highly gifted and trained musicians that ever came to Drake Conservatory. He was born at Hastings, Nebraska; was graduated from the old Highland Park College, Des Moines; studied at the Institute of Musical Art, New York City, and with Albert Zimmer and Cesar Thomson, in Brussels. He taught Violin and Theory in Highland

**Arcule  
Guilmette  
Sheasby**

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Park College, 1914-1918, coming from there to Drake where he remained ten years, becoming violinist and teacher in Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, in 1928. He conducted the Des Moines Symphony Orchestra in 1927 and became concert master of the Evanston Symphony. Mr. Sheasby is a master of the violin, with that rare delicacy of touch that few ever achieve. His name appears in "Who Is Who in Music," 1929 edition. While in Drake he was in ever-growing demand, in chapel and in concert, and in community activities, in all of which he responded generously.

**Paul  
Stoye**

Paul Stoye has been head of the Piano Department in Drake Conservatory since 1921. He studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipsig, and at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and taught in the Chicago Musical College, 1910-1914. He has the manner and majesty of one of the old Masters of the Piano—this quiet, modest man, one of the gloriously gifted musicians, whose name and fame are as wide as his appearance before the public. He deserves to be named among the great Masters of Music. His name appears in "Who Is Who In Music," with the brevity and simplicity that make the man and the musician. Drake Conservatory of Music is fortunate, indeed, to have such a supremely gifted and gracious personality in its faculty and to retain him through the years—one of the men who are helping to build and perpetuate a great Conservatory of Music in the middle west.

**Dudley  
Warner  
Fitch**

Dudley Warner Fitch came to Drake Conservatory in 1915 as professor of Organ and also became instructor in Piano in 1917, remaining for a number of years. He came with many years of training, as a student in Piano with Rose Cunningham, 1893-1895; in Piano and Organ at the Boston Training School, under George Henry Howard, 1896-1898; with special instruction under Edgar A. Barrell, in Organ, Piano and Harmony, 1899-1903; also special training at the Institute of Music Pedagogy, Northampton, Massachusetts, in Public School Methods, 1906; and in Organ with Wallace Goodrich, Dean of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, 1911-1913. He was organist in a number of large churches before coming to Des Moines, where he became choirmaster of St. Paul's Church in 1914.

Wallingford Riegger was professor of Harmony and

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Cello in Drake for a number of years, coming to the Conservatory in 1918. He was highly trained, a graduate of the Institute of Music, New York City, 1907, and thereafter studied in Berlin for three years. He gave the closing concert of the season with the Bluethner Orchestra in Berlin, 1910; was cellist and assistant conductor of St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, October to April, 1914, and was engaged to drill choruses and assist the conductor of the Royal Opera, Wurzburg, Germany, September to May, 1914-1915, when the World Tragedy came upon Central Europe. Yet, notwithstanding, he conducted the Summer Concerts at Koenigsberg, June to September, 1915, and at the Luisen Theatre, that city, October, 1915, to May, 1916. He followed as Conductor of Bluethner Orchestra, May to September, 1916, and for the season, 1916-1917. He then came to America where he conducted the opening concert of the season in San Francisco, in September, with an orchestra of one hundred pieces. He is a composer of note, his "Piano Trio," composed while in Drake, won the Paderewski Prize in 1922. A symphonic poem, "Second April," and "La Balle Dame sans Merci," won the Coolidge Prize in 1924. He was the head of the Theory Department of the Ithaca Conservatory, 1926-1928. He is in "Who Is Who In Music."

**Wallingford  
Riegger**

A number of graduates of Drake are now teaching, or have taught in the Conservatory. Ella Bear was graduated in 1913 and became an instructor in Piano, continuing for a dozen years. Delia Garnett Griswold Green was graduated from the Conservatory in 1912, and received special training in Theory and Harmony, 1910-1914, from Julius Gold, who was an instructor in the Conservatory for a number of years. She has been an instructor in Piano since her graduation and may truly be said to be a part of the Conservatory of Music—one who has given herself to her art with devotion and has achieved a permanent place in the progress of the Conservatory.

**Graduates  
Who Have  
Become  
Instructors**

Lea Riedesel was graduated from the Conservatory in Piano in 1913 and in Violin the following year. She became instructor in Piano and Violin in 1913 and has remained through the years—a name familiar grown of one who has served faithfully and with growing favor, until she has become a vital factor in the things that make for a greater Drake.



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Lenore Mudge Stull was graduated from the Conservatory in 1913 and became a teacher in Mount Royal College, Calgary, Canada, remaining two years, when she returned and has been instructor and assistant professor in Piano since 1915.

Clifford Bloom graduated from the Conservatory in 1918 and became an instructor in 1919 and professor of Voice in 1924. He is one of the young men who is becoming recognized in musical circles in the city, and beyond, as a soloist and leader, and also as a composer of music. The future may hold much for him. He is the director of the choir of the Cottage Grove Presbyterian Church, Des Moines.

*Unnamed—  
Not  
Forgotten*

Others of that truly imposing faculty which Dean Cowper has gathered around him in recent years can not even be mentioned. But their names are written with the faithful who, through the years, have helped and are building themselves into what is and is to be, in a much more wonderful way, the musical center of our Commonwealth! To sing and to serve is in itself recompense. The unnamed are not the forgotten!

*“Unique  
Picture  
Gallery”*

Dean Cowper has what has been pronounced a “Unique Picture Gallery,” in which some seventy-five musical celebrities smile or gaze soberly, including John McCormick, Arthur Middleton (friend and comrade in song with Cowper) and James G. McDermott. It was a chance meeting with the latter, who was a clerk in a furniture store in Duluth, Minnesota, and the encouragement given him by Dean Cowper, that led to his becoming a composer. Dean Cowper also discovered Edward Collins, who was a “chambermaid” for the artillery livery barn at Camp Dodge! He immediately secured his transfer. How Collins came to be in a barn at Camp Dodge is a mystery. He was highly trained, having studied in the Royal Academy at Berlin, and toured the United States with Ernestine Schumann-Heink in 1912-1913 and was assistant conductor of the Century Opera Company, New York, in 1913-1914, and of the Wagner Festival, Bayreuth, 1914. Doubtless he was one of the victims caught in the tragedy of the World War. He is a composer of many piano and orchestral works, and is a member of the faculty of the Chicago Musical College, according to “Who Is Who In Music” (1929).

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While Dean Cowper was a banker in Ontario, Canada, he boasts of bouncing on his knees a little girl known as "Kathleen Howard." When this little maid grew up she studied under some of the noted masters in New York and Paris, sang in some of the great European operas and in New York city, as a member of the Metropolitan Orchestra, 1916-1928, and became the music editor of "Harper's Bazaar" and the author of "Confessions of An Opera Singer"—and one of the "Who Is Who In Music." Among the Drake graduates the Dean is proud to show are Robert M. Noah, Merle Alcock, Virginia Murphy and Rea and Alton Jones. The collection has been made through the last thirty or more years—and "there is an interesting story connected with each picture."

Perhaps the most famous of all the musical Alumnae of Drake is Virginia Murphy, who is known under four names—her own, and as "Virginia Rea" and "Olive Palmer" and "Caroline Andrews." She worked in the Conservatory to make possible her musical education, according to Dean Cowper. She was the soprano soloist in the University Church during her Conservatory days, and says: "Drake will always have a warm place in my heart." It is stated that her salary is fifty dollars a minute when she sings on occasions!

*Most  
Famous  
Alumnae*

Fay Cord was one of the musical finds of Dean Howard, a poor girl whom he financed, along with other friends whom he enlisted, and prepared for Grand Opera. She graduated from Drake Conservatory in 1903, but later took special work under Dean Howard in 1905. She spent four years abroad—two and a half in Paris and the remainder in Berlin—and this by the time she had entered her twenties. Her picture taken at this time shows her a beautiful young girl, modest, womanly, attractive, unspoiled—"the same unaffected girl we have always known and loved."

*Fay Cord,  
the Lovely*

Merle Tillotson Alcock is another of the famous Grand Opera singers of New York, who was born and brought up in Iowa and graduated from the Drake Conservatory of Music. Gladys Denny Shultz tells the story of "The Girl Who Didn't Get Any Flowers"—Merle Tillotson, "who received an ovation for her beautiful self and her singing—but no flowers! Everyone in explanation said they supposed she would be smothered with flowers, so sent

*Merle  
Tillotson  
Alcock*

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***"The Girl  
Who Didn't  
Get Any  
Flowers"***

theirs to those whom they thought would not be so generously remembered! So we forget, sometimes, the very ones we love the most! It is said that Merle Tillotson cried herself to sleep that night. Perhaps Madame Alcock, Metropolitan prima donna, has forgotten, or can smile now at the tears of the girl in Drake so long ago. University Place will never forget."

***Other  
Prominent  
Artists***

Other prominent artists who received their training in Drake are: Mrs. Robert Monhur Pleasants (Maude Barnes), who was trained by Dean Cowper and studied in Chicago and New York City. She returned to her old home, Mankato, Minnesota, where she gave herself in unselfish service to the community until her death, February 1, 1925—"a gentle, gracious, gifted woman, who died at the age of thirty-two." Alton Jones, pianist, born in Fairfield, Nebraska, received his Mus. B. from Drake and studied under Edward Hughes and taught in the Institute of Musical Art, New York City. He is recognized in "Who Is Who In Music." R. H. Crittenden is director of the School of Music, Pomona, California. Mrs. Ruth Bradley Keiser, who graduated from the Conservatory in 1913, is head of a school in Portland, Oregon. Paul Ray is head of the Department of Voice in Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. William Downing is head of the Department of Voice, University of Kansas. Miss Helen Lanvin is a contralto in Grand Opera, New York City. Miss Veda Hanna is a prima donna in the Vagabond King Opera Company. Raymond Harmon was singing tenor in 1929 in Grand Opera, Paris. William Clifford, tenor, had his own school in Chicago, in 1920, and Harry Baucher, tenor, had his own school in Washington, D. C. Frederick Vance Evans, a graduate of Drake Conservatory and for some time acting dean of the Conservatory, between Deans Howard and Cowper, was Dean of Music, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1920.

***Marvelous  
Growth***

The growth of the Conservatory of Music was phenomenal under Dean Howard and especially the department of "Music Supervision," under Margaret L. Weber, who was graduated from two Normal Schools and who was Director of Music in the Des Moines schools for ten years. The attendance in this department increased four hundred per cent in three years—1901-1904. This department was then recognized as the finest in the West. The



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growth under Dean Cowper was equally marvelous. In 1919-1920, the College of Fine Arts had a faculty of thirty-seven and an enrollment of nearly twelve hundred in music, art and drama. "The reason for this large enrollment is obvious—a faculty of high attainments, whose best efforts are always directed toward the interests of students and the building up of Drake. The talents of these men and women are always available, without compensation, to any local program. Graduates are leading members of their professions in different parts of the United States."

In the *Drake Alumnus* (October 1930, pp. 13, 14) Dean Cowper, in "Fine Arts Reminiscences on the Canadian Border," pays a remarkable tribute to the Conservatory members, faculties and students, a part of which is here reproduced: "My predecessor, Dean Frederick Howard, surely built strongly and well and the splendid music building, Howard Hall, still stands as a monument to his untiring efforts and executive ability. A number of changes have naturally taken place during these years. Those who can look back twenty years will remember that one of the outstanding pianists was Marie Van Aaken, who is now Mrs. Peter J. Kooiman, 128 West Eleventh Street, New York City. Her sister, Georgine Van Aaken, professor of Violin, 1909-1911, is also married and is now Mrs. Paul Sauvage, No. 17 Charlottenburg, Vehlendorf-mitte, Berlin, Germany. Ralph Lawton, who followed Mrs. Kooiman, is now in Paris, where he has a large class and his playing attracts large audiences throughout Europe. Paul Van Katwijk, who came next as head of the Piano Department and remained about five years, is now Dean of the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, and Conductor of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. Willoughby Boughton, who came next, is a well known piano teacher in Detroit, Michigan, and is associated with the Institute of Musical Art in that city. Basil Gauntlett came to us from Stephens College, Missouri, and remained as head of the Piano Department for several years, after which he returned to Stephens. At the present, Paul Stoye is the head of the department. Mr. Stoye was for many years at the head of the department of the Chicago Musical College. He has now been with us nine years and the hope is that he will always remain.

**Dean  
Cowper  
Remi-  
niscences**

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***Tribute to  
Fellow  
Workers***

"In the Theory Department, perhaps some will remember Julius Gold. Mr. Gold is now the leading theory teacher in San Francisco. There is considerable talk of establishing a chair in Music at Leland Stanford, Jr., and Mr. Gold has been highly recommended for the position. Wallingford Riegger followed Mr. Gold in this department. Mr. Riegger won the Paderewski prize for stringed quartet. This competition was open to the world as was the Mrs. Coolidge prize of \$1,200 for an ensemble number, which Mr. Riegger also won. Mr. Riegger was followed by Franz Kuschan, who is considered superior to any of his predecessors. The Voice Department remains about the same. Mr. Cowper and Genevieve Wheat-Baal began their work in 1909 and are still with the institution. Katherine Bray Haines and Daisy Binkley Whittemore are names that a number will still remember. Arcule Sheasby headed the Violin Department for years and is now head of the String Department of Northwestern University. Burrell Steer followed Mr. Sheasby and is now beginning his third year. Mr. Steer has had outstanding success in teaching.

"It is interesting to note that the following graduates of Drake University are members of the faculty: Gertrude Huntoon Nourse, who has always been one of the most successful of all our teachers: Daisy Binkley Whittemore, Lea Riedesel, Lenore Mudge-Stull, Cornelia Williams Hurlbut, Mary Reichard Wyman, Bessie Black Young, Helen Luin Burgess, Juliette Redfern, Caroline Riddle, Miriam Piper Ryan, Esther Vance, Lorrain Earden Watters, Clara Davisson Watts, Thelma Snyder and Delia Griswold Green—a faculty of thirty-seven in music, drama and art.

***"Who Is  
Who" from  
Drake***

"Of old graduates who have gone out of the College: Tolbert MacRae is director of Music, Iowa State College; Bill Downing, head of the Voice Department at the University of Kansas; Ray Crittenden, director of his own school in Pomona, California; Paul Ray, head of the Voice Department in Coe College; Merle Alcock, leading contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City; Ray Harmon, leading tenor in Los Angeles, singing in Grand Opera for the last two years in France; Roy Campbell, head of the Voice Department at Wichita College, Kansas; Veda Hanna Gordon, who was recently

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married, is traveling in Europe for two months after which she will be at home in New York City, where, for the last two years, she has been prima donna in the Vagabond King Opera Company; Wilma Miller is prima donna in one of the Schubert productions; and Virginia Murphy, better known to the radio public as Olive Palmer, with the schoolgirl complexion, is one of the best radio sopranos. Alton Jones, who is one of the most outstanding of the young pianists in New York City, is a member of the faculty of the Juilliard Institute of Musical Art, New York. Drake has already sent four students to the Juilliard Institute where they are receiving fellowships. Katherine Fletcher, cellist, is returning there for her fifth year. She is also cellist in Kneisel quartet. Four Juilliard scholarships are awarded for work done at Drake. Ruth Bradley Kaiser is a prominent player and teacher in Portland, Oregon. Loftus Ward is Dean of Music at Billings, Montana.

"A few years ago in a Columbian phonograph contest the six best lady singers and six best men singers were chosen. In the finals, Drake had five female and four male voices! In a recent visit, Dr. James Francis Cooke, president of the Presser Music Foundation, made the statement: 'Recently when I was in Des Moines, I was amazed at the extremely high standard of the students who performed for me at least two hours. It seemed incredible that away out in our middle west, in a comparatively small city, they are doing work which is as fine in many ways as that in our big cities.'

"Our graduates are filling positions of prominence, both as artists, performers and teachers, throughout North America. Every young man who has determination and brains can get an education at Drake. One of my first students here was Robert Noah. Bob was a hard and determined worker, starting as my custodian of Howard Hall. He graduated in music and is now the managing director of a two-thousand-acre ranch in California, which goes to prove that a musical education fits a man for almost any walk in life! Many graduates will remember the sweet little lady who used to play and teach the chapel organ—Addie Van der Tuyl Barnett. Mrs. Barnett did a great service to the University and probably seventy-five per cent of the leading organists in the State were her

*Drake's  
Pre-  
eminence*

*Tender  
Tribute to  
Addie Van  
der Tuyl  
Barnett*



pupils. Mrs. Barnett left us a few years ago for the Great Beyond (January, 1920), mourned by everyone who knew her. She was twenty-six years head of the Organ Department, giving the best of her life to the Conservatory and was universally loved, because of her gentle, sympathetic character—loved alike by students and faculty for her splendid qualities and gracious manner. Unquestionably she was the best known organist and teacher in Iowa, and her many pupils throughout the country holding good positions speak of the high quality of her work.

### ***Dramatic Art***

"In Dramatic Art we have slowly but surely built a department which has brought great credit to the school. In the old days, Miss Wynn, Wilda Spencer Goode, and Mr. and Mrs. Evans did quite their share in developing the work. Joseph Gifford and Lawrence Paquin, as directors, were followed by James Fiderlick, who came to us with the highest recommendations of Dr. Baker of Yale. He has developed the best Dramatic Art Department we have ever had and has presented plays that have attracted audiences from all over the State. He is ably assisted by Waunita Taylor Shaw and Helen Marr Van Tuyl. For years a modest little lady, Florence Sprague, has been creating an interest in drawing, painting and sculpture. Miss Sprague is small in stature but very big artistically. Her creations in statuary are much in evidence. She has built up a large following and has done much to make the Fine Arts College a success."

### ***Away Back in the Beginning***

Away back in the beginning—in the University in the Wilderness—there was an Art Department, of which Mrs. W. P. Macy, wife of Professor Macy, was the head. The first catalogue lists twelve students in Painting and eight in Drawing. In 1884-1885 there were twenty-six in Painting and seventeen in Drawing. Special attention is called to the Art Department in 1887-1888, with courses of two and four years. Mrs. Sarah J. Cottrell is named as instructor, with fifteen in Painting and six in Drawing, among the latter "Jeu Hawk," the Chinaman. In 1890-1891 seventy-six are listed in the Art Department—this at the end of the first decade. Seventy-eight are listed in the Music Department, showing that the number who were ambitious to become famous artists were almost equal to those who aspired to seraphic song!

The attendance in the Art Department fell off in the

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early 90's. In 1895-1896, the fifteenth year, the number in Art was fifteen, with seven in Drawing, and seventeen listed as irregular. But the enrollment in Music, in Oratory and in the Business College was largely increased. Miss Mary Greedy was the instructor in History, China and Embroidery, Mrs. Cottrell still principal. In 1900-1901, the twentieth year, only four students in Art are listed. In 1903-1904 no Art Department appears and for several years thereafter there is no reference to that department, save a few names in the Drawing Supervisors' Course, under the Kindergarten Training School.

***Decline  
of Art  
Department***

The School of Drawing and Painting again appears in 1908-1909, under the Fine Arts Department, but the name of instructor does not appear. Fifteen names are listed as Drawing Supervisors, which seem to have about exhausted the range of artistic attractions. In 1912-1913, of a total enrollment in the Fine Arts Department of 528, less duplicates, two men and thirty-three women were in the School of Drawing and Painting. The faculty in the School of Drawing and Painting, in 1914-1915, was increased by Helen Elizabeth Gardner, assistant professor of Drawing and Painting; Lawrence Oliver Stewart, assistant professor of Portrait Painting and Sculpture; Ulva Emma Harris, assistant in Drawing and Painting; Esther Imo Smyres, assistant in China Painting; John Lorenzo Griffith, professor of Physical Education; Pearle Ethel Ruby, instructor in Physical Education. "The School of Art occupied the entire upper floor of the Auditorium, consisting of a main gallery, with a floor space of 2,500 feet, a large drawing and painting studio, the Arts and Crafts workshop, a supply room and office and the china painting studio." Artistic aspirations were again cultivated.

***Revival  
of Art  
Department***

Three new names appear in 1915-1916: Loula Electa Hart, instructor in China Painting, Mary Helen Hatch, instructor in Free Hand Drawing, and Viola Mae McLain, instructor in Free Hand Drawing. Only one man and thirteen women enrolled in Drawing and Painting, out of a total of 115 men and 485 women in the Fine Arts Department. In 1918-1919 the name of Richard Ernesti as professor of Painting and Industrial Arts appears for the first time, and Frances Blanchard Stevenson as instructor in China Painting. Florence Sprague in Sculp-

***Florence  
Sprague***

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ture and Ethel Ernesti in Painting and Metal Work, were added in 1920-1921, with Eugene Woodroffe in Manual Training, to meet the growing demand for practical work in developing the hands and the eyes in Art. Six men and sixteen women enrolled in Painting—none in Drawing. Florence Sprague seemed to be the entire faculty in Painting and Sculpture in 1923-1924, with seventeen students, fourteen of them women. The enrollment increased to thirty-six—ten men—in 1927-1928, with Florence Sprague quietly but surely building up the Art Department. Miss Sprague still remains as the head of the Art Department—a real artist in Sculpture, especially, whose models would do honor to one of the great Masters.

*A Spontaneous  
Tribute*

“A little woman nobly planned,”  
An artist with the skillful hand,  
To fashion out of mud and clay  
The things that do not pass away—  
The things of spirit and of heart,  
That make a simple picture—Art;  
That give to common clay a Face,  
That give to images a grace,  
That make of earth a Holy Place!  
That give to worthless things of earth  
A preciousness beyond the worth  
Of all that money here can buy—  
The glory of the sunset sky,  
The splendor of the noonday sun,  
Rejoicing still the race to run;  
The tenderness of twilight hour,  
That stirs the soul with gentle power,  
The marvel when the night is gone—  
The joy and rapture of the Dawn!

*Edwin  
Barlow  
Evans*

The School of Dramatic Art first appears in 1908-1909, with Pearl Winn as instructor. A year or two later, Wilda Bee Spencer took her place as instructor. In 1914-1915 Edwin Barlow Evans came as director of the School of Dramatic Art, with Mrs. Flora Schafer Evans, instructor. Under their supervision the department grew, the enrollment reaching thirty-three—eight of whom were men. Edwin Barlow Evans was of high standing in educational ranks; a graduate of the University of Wooster, 1901, with A. M. from Ohio State University, 1913. Before



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entering university life he was graduated from Glover Collegiate Institute, West Liberty, Ohio, in 1895, and in 1901-1903 was instructor in English Literature, University of Oklahoma. He was graduated from King's School of Oratory and Dramatic Art, Pittsburgh, 1904, and was a graduate student in the University of Chicago, 1908-1909, and a student in the Chautauqua School of Expression, Summer Sessions, 1906, 1907, 1909. He completed his graduate course in Ohio State University, 1909-1910. He was instructor in English in the Central High School, Kansas City, 1904-1905; instructor in Public Speaking in Lane Theological Seminary, 1905-1906; professor Public Speaking, Otterbein University, 1906-1910; professor of Public Speaking, Illinois State Normal University, 1910-1914, at which time he came to Drake where he continued until 1920. "Creation not Imitation," is stated as the aim—"the primary object to develop the entire individual. The specific aim to prepare young men and women to fill places as teachers, lecturers and public speakers; and to become successful readers and interpreters of the drama and to enlarge the powers of usefulness and happiness in the walks of private life; to add to the training of the heart and mind the training of the voice—the thinnest veil over the soul."

*Aim of  
Dramatic  
Art*

Mrs. Flora Schaefer-Evans was a graduate of Otterbein University, 1906-1910, and a student in the University of Chicago, 1908-1909; also a graduate of King School of Oratory, Pittsburgh, 1904, and a special student of a number of notable dramatic leaders in New York, Chicago and Des Moines, with experience in teaching in the State University of New Mexico, 1905-1906, and the Illinois State Normal University, 1910-1911. Both made for themselves a large place in the life of the University.

*Mrs.  
Flora  
Schaefer  
Evans*

Joseph B. Gifford came as professor of Dramatic Art in 1920, with Wilda Spencer Goode still instructor—a gifted and gracious woman, loving her art and wanting to instruct as well as to entertain. She remained until 1924, when Frances Herriott, daughter of Dr. F. I. Herriott, became instructor in Dramatic Art, who in turn was succeeded by Waunita Taylor Shaw in 1926. James Jennings Fiderlick came as professor of Drama in 1927 and under his direction the Dramatic Art Department of Drake is becoming widely recognized.

*Joseph B.  
Gifford*

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### ***A Personal Protest***

The development of the "Little Theater," where from fifty to sixty one-act plays are produced by the students during the year, has added its charm of interest and has become one of the delights of the dramatic life of the University and of the city. As in music, so in dramatic art, the schools of today must run opposition to the "movies" and the "radio." There is need that the great dramatic productions shall be preserved and produced, lest we be completely swamped by the cheap puerilities of our American life, with their miserable travesties of all art and desecration of poetry and song.

### ***Ed. Amherst Ott***

The "School of Oratory" is found classified under "Fine Arts," and again under some other department or no department. However, oratory and public speaking deserve to be classed among the finest of all the arts. The coming of Ed. Amherst Ott as principal of the School of Oratory in 1928, was heralded with a great sounding of trumpets and his youthful enthusiasm and consuming zeal and ambition created great expectations, which were realized in a really remarkable way. Ed. Amherst Ott helped to put Drake on the map—he was a genius in advertising—a glorious publicity agent. He was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1867, his parents Swiss, speaking German, and was educated at the Western Reserve Academy and College and later in a Dramatic School in New York City, scoring success on the stage in large eastern cities. He began to preach at eighteen and continued as preacher, teacher and reader—teaching two years at Hiram College, Ohio, before coming to Drake in 1891. The Drake School of Oratory was founded by him, when he was but twenty-four years of age, and at the age of twenty-seven he had already made a remarkable reputation and was the author of three books: "How to Gesture," "How to Use the Voice," "Select Recitations." He was also the author of a monologue, "Dealing in Futures." Chas. E. Cory said of him: "His long stay at Drake endeared him to all. His large and wholesome view of things keeps him in sympathy with all that makes for higher thinking and better living. Goethe has said: 'Reality divided by reason leaves a remainder'; and I sometimes think we can spare the reason better than the remainder; at any rate, the man who is merely rational is a poorly equipped man." Enthusiasm was the marked char-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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acteristic of Ed. Amherst Ott. His industry was amazing. It is said he had traveled over two hundred thousand miles, appearing on the platform from two to six times a week—and this when he had been in Drake but three years! His lecture on “Sour Grapes” was popular in its title and its appeal. He was the best advertiser for Drake during his ten years as the head of the School of Oratory, leaving in 1901 to establish a school in Chicago, where he remained for many years. He is president of the Educational Extension Service, and a member of the International Lyceum Association, of which he has three times been president. He published “The Technique of Community Events,” 1922, and “Personality Development and Vocational Guidance,” also in that year. His home is now at Ithaca, New York.

Claude Barnard Davis succeeded Ott. His A.B. was received from Bethany College, West Virginia, with advanced work at the University of Chicago and at Harvard. He then taught at Wooster University, at Franklin and Marshall College, and at the Reformed Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which institution he came to Drake. He came highly commended and his work proved of a high standard, his methods superior, “wholly free from the light and the spectacular. He showed himself to be one of the most effective teachers of Oratory in this country.” Professor Davis remained but three or four years, when he was followed by Frank Brown, as professor of Public Speaking and principal of the School of Oratory, 1905. Professor Brown was a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois; also with high honors from the College of the City of New York in oratory. The “School of Oratory” seems to have become the department of “Public Speaking” in 1907, and thereafter Frank Emerson Brown, professor of Public Speaking, appears until 1914, when E. B. Evans succeeded him in Dramatic Art and Public Speaking. Thus the two departments seem to have merged. Professor Evans continued until 1920, followed by Joseph B. Gifford as professor of Dramatic Art—the School of Oratory and Public Speaking having been absorbed. The Lyceum Arts Department—“the first Lyceum Arts Department in America”—was opened in 1919, with Harris Lee Bland as director, supported by the Conservatory and School of

**Claude  
Barnard  
Davis**

**Frank  
Brown**

**“Lyceum  
Arts Depart-  
ment”**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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Dramatic Art. This new department appears to have met with remarkable favor and Mr. Bland formed no less than twenty-four companies in 1920, and planned a total of thirteen chautauquas, with an average of eight members to the party, or a grand total of about one hundred performers, to represent Drake on the stage and platform, each company averaging eighty-four performances, with estimated audiences of one thousand. It was estimated that "more than a million will see and hear Drake University products during the season." It was a magnificent plan and Mr. Bland was an excellent organizer and promoter—but the deflation period struck the country and the bottom fell out of the chautauqua system, originated by Bishop John H. Vincent—one of the finest cultural undertakings that was ever introduced in America. The Chautauqua and Lyceum were eclipsed by the radio. Dramatic Art and Music have also suffered—and just what the results of the influences of the radio on pulpit, platform and conservatory and theater are to be, no one can say; but that the influences are and will continue to be far-reaching in the further development of this modern marvel and present dramatic dissipation, no one can gainsay. Drama and Music and the movies are not synonymous.

**L. M.  
Larson's  
"Historical  
Sketches"**

It was under Ed. Amherst Ott that Drake attained prominence in oratory and debating. Yet there were gifted orators in the earlier years. L. M. Larson in his "Historical Sketches" (of which seventeen were contributed to *The Delphic*, in the months preceding June, 1894), divides Oratory at Drake into three periods—"the first closing with the brilliant efforts of J. A. Dyer, which left the Alethia Literary Society as the great oratorical organization." Athens rose into its place in the second period, with a new generation of orators, beginning with the fall of '87. The two Athenian brothers, O. T. Morgan and F. A. Morgan took respectively first and second places. The contest was followed by a stormy contest, when charges of plagiarism were preferred against the winning oration, "The Falsity of Extremes." Investigation showed the charge was groundless. Other contestants were J. W. Wilson, Athenian, J. A. L. Campbell and J. H. Cownie, Philomathians, and John Allison, Alethian.

The "Morgan Family" is historical in the early annals of Drake. Frank A. and Clara Morgan were among the

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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first graduates. Frank became a preacher of some prominence and his sister became the wife of Marion E. Harlan, another preacher who attained some eminence in New York City, where he died while comparatively a young man. Clara Morgan was a brilliant woman. Oscar was a young man of exceptional brilliancy. They came to Drake from Keokuk county, Iowa. With only a common-school background, Oscar took the complete course in Drake in four years and postgraduate work the fifth, at the same time teaching Greek and Latin. He was graduated in 1889, and the following year took graduate work at Johns Hopkins; later at Chautauqua University, New York, and at the University of Chicago, under that great teacher, President Harper, where he was granted an honorary degree in Semitics. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew in Drake, continuing until 1895; "Creating great interest and arousing severe criticism by his lectures on 'Higher Criticism,' not so much that he had taken the newer views as that he had sustained their claims in so scholarly a way." The loss of Professor A. T. Morgan to Drake was a tragedy for him and for the University. What he taught would doubtless be accepted today without a single protest in any University in the land. Leslie Morgan is another of the "Morgan Tribe" who graduated from Drake and also became a preacher and served heroically and sacrificially in England for many years, until his death in 1928.

*The  
"Morgan  
Tribe"*

The story of these early oratorical contest, as told by L. M. Larson, is very interesting and his "Historical Sketches" are among the most valuable of all the early records. They should be included in a more extended history.

*Frederick  
C. Aldinger*

One of the first to win honors in state-wide contests was Frederick C. Aldinger, who was born near Utica, New York, December 21, 1873, and came with his parents when five years old, locating at Sutherland, Iowa, where he graduated from the public schools and entered Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa, and came to Drake in 1896. He made a reputation as an orator, winning first place at the State oratorical contest at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1898, speaking on "Webster and the Constitution." Susie Keating Glaspell, since famous as an

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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author, received first marking in the Drake oratorical contests in 1898.

**Adrian M.  
Newens**

Still another and one of the most eminent of all in that early time was Adrian Newens, who was born in Madina county, Ohio, September 15, 1871. He came to Drake with fifty dollars and graduated in the department of Oratory in 1893. After one year in the chair of Oratory, Hiram College, Ohio, he returned to Drake where he "enriched the department of Oratory by his personality and genius, which he used in a masterful way." He did not long remain as teacher in Drake, but accepted the position of instructor in Public Speaking and associate professor of English in Iowa State College, Ames, in 1896, remaining until 1908, when he became critic and program director with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, holding this position for seven years. He then became head of the department of Speech Arts, Horner Institute, Kansas City, Missouri, for three years, when he became director and president of the University School of Music, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1918, which position he still holds. Besides his work in the schools, as director and instructor, Adrian M. Newens has been upon the chautauqua and lyceum platforms all through the years since graduating from Drake. It is not too much to say that he is one of the most polished public speakers on the American platform, a master of the art of oratory, especially in monologue impersonation, in which he has made an enviable reputation, perhaps unsurpassed by any one on the lecture platform. He is the true orator—master of himself, his subject and his audience. He is serious and deals with serious things. His monologue presentation of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward's "The Singular Life," is one of the most eloquent and beautiful and dramatic platform achievements. His "Man from Mars" is also serious, suggestive, stirring, stimulating to thought and high idealism. He is a man of high ideals and wide range of human sympathies, alert to the tragedies of the time in which we live. Few men who have gone out from Drake have achieved a worthier success on the American platform. His gifts are of the highest order, consecrated to Christian idealism and the principles of the Prince of Peace.

John H. Booth won first place in the Interstate Oratorical contest at Topeka, Kansas, in 1906, on "The



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Power of Conviction," leading by six points, ranking first in thought and composition. When the word of victory was received at Drake, "No student or professor was permitted to sleep, from two o'clock till morning! Citizens of Des Moines were unceremoniously informed that college spirit knew no bounds when great honor is brought to a school. Not since the days of Leslie Morgan in the early '90's had the old college bell announced such sleep-disturbing racket—the advent of a great victory!"

**John H.  
Booth**

John Booth was born on a farm near Wichita, Kansas, August 25, 1880. The family moved to Oklahoma and later to Colorado Springs, when he was seventeen. He won the first honors in the State oratorical contest in Colorado, on the subject, "The Sublimity of a Great Conviction." He entered Drake in 1903 and in his second year was given third place in the Interstate Prohibition Oratorical Contest at Springfield, Illinois, on "Triumph Through National Prohibition." He was editor of the *Quax* in his junior year. Since leaving Drake he has gone forward in his ministry, and for several years has been Secretary of the Church Extension department of the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Among the earlier orators who won immortal fame and added to the growing luster of Drake's ascending splendors, was Edward Scribner Ames, of the historic Ames family of Massachusetts, and on his mother's side of the equally distinguished Scribner family, the New York and Chicago publishers. The Ames family came to Des Moines in 1885. He is the son of L. B. Ames, Christian preacher—"a gentleman of the Old School." He entered Drake as a freshman that fall and graduated in 1889, representing Drake in the State Oratorical Contest in his senior year, ranking third. In classroom, social circles, literary and debating he was a recognized leader, and was one of the organizers of the Delphic Publishing Association and editor of *The Delphic* for one year. "In all that was best in the life of the school he took a conspicuous part." After leaving Drake, where he took his A. M., he spent a year in Yale, receiving his B. D. in 1892, and his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1895. He was instructor in the "Disciples' Divinity House," in connection with the University of Chicago, 1895-1897, and professor of

**Edward  
Scribner  
Ames**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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Philosophy and Pedagogy, Butler College, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1897-1900. He then became associate in Philosophy and instructor in the University of Chicago, 1901-1909, when he became full professor, retaining that position until 1918; thereafter associate professor, until 1926, when he became Dean of the Disciples' Divinity House, a position he still holds. He has also been pastor of the University Church of the Disciples of Christ since 1900. Dr. Ames is the author of "Psychology of Religious Experience," 1910; "The Higher Individualism," 1915; "The New Orthodoxy," 1918; "Religion," 1929. He has been the subject of endless criticisms, but through it all has gone on his simple, serene way—one of most human of men and ministers, despite his philosophical and psychological meanderings, with a faith that holds him steadfast and anchors him within the veil. Notwithstanding what some of his critics say, to this writer his books are easy to read if not always easily understandable, inspiring, because inquiring, hence leading and alluring, if not satisfying.

**S. Grundy  
Fisher**

Another of the famous representatives of Drake in the Interstate Oratorical Contest of 1902, was S. Grundy Fisher, who was born September 18, 1879, in Nodaway County, Missouri, and spent his boyhood in Maryville. He entered Drake in April, 1900. His subject was "John Ruskin," hence the reference in the verses celebrating his near triumph. Fisher was third, but there were only three points between first and third. Glen A. Mitchell, of Iowa Wesleyan, Mount Pleasant, won first with his oration on "The Blot on the Scutcheon"; and A. R. Kent, of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, was second, his subject being, "The Constitution and the Union." It will be noted that these orations deal with great themes—John Ruskin, the social reformer and advocate of the higher arts and the nobler civilization; the other two dealing with the loftier patriotism.

The song here given is a tribute to the "conquering hero"—who came so near winning that his glory was little less than the first:

    "His name is Grundy Fisher,  
    He's the orator from old D. U.  
    He's studious and industrious,  
    A man of six feet two!

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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With Ruskin he will surely win  
The honors of the State—  
Hurrah for Fisher! Ruskin, too,  
Hurrah for Dear Old Drake!

Chorus:

“O Grundy Fisher!  
Fisher, tra la la la!  
S. Grundy Fisher!  
Tra la la la la la!

“There’s Iowa and Simpson, too,  
And Ames and Penn and Coe;  
But Fisher is the man from Drake  
Who’ll conquer every foe!  
He’s studious, industrious,  
A man of six feet two!  
And every inch he dedicates  
To the fame of Old D. U.!”

Charles Oliver Purdy, known as “Deacon Purdy,” won fame and appropriated the gold medal and the gold coin by winning the first honors in the Oratorical contest in 1907—“and all the University, including those who had contested, wondered! But he didn’t stop there. He donned a football suit and ministered so vigorously that the enemy longed for home and mother more than all the world beside! As a speaker,” we are told, “he is eloquent, enthusiastic and embroidered; his temper is always at the blazing point and he winds up with a flight of rockets that reminds you of Savastopol in a moving picture show. He is a preacher and a royal good Indian, paradoxical as that may seem!”

**Charles  
Oliver  
Purdy**

Clarence M. Eppard won state-wide honors in the State Oratorical Prohibition Contest at Sioux City in 1906—the second State contest won by Drake in that year. Mr. Eppard was a senior in Liberal Arts, a member of the Berean Literary Society and a junior in the Bible department. It will be noted that most of the winners in oratory were preachers—chiefly because they had certain great convictions and went in for that sort of thing. Guy Sarvis, another preacher, won second place in the State Oratorical contest in 1907, over fourteen other colleges. His subject

**Guy  
Sarvis**



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was "Livingstone—A Hero of Altruism"—written as the result of two years' travel and study in Africa. "Competent critics pronounced it one of the most polished and finished orations ever prepared by an Iowa college orator. Mr. Sarvis does not have a dramatic delivery," the chronicler adds, and doubtless lost first place for that reason, as those were the days of fireworks. Sarvis' experience in travel and exploration in Africa was but his introduction to world-adventure. He became a missionary to China and for many years has been a prominent member of the faculty of Nanking University, with high standing among the Christian forces at work in that distraught Republic of the Orient.

### ***Serious Questions***

Ernest P. Taggart was the winner of first place in the oratorical contest between the Drake Literary Societies in 1910, his subject, "The New Commercialism." J. David Arnold won first in the annual tryouts in oratory in 1911 with the subject, "Only a Private." George O. Marsh was second with "The Man of Courage," and H. J. Clark was third with "The Unsolved Problem." Taggart, Marsh and Arnold were preachers. Why were the preachers thus winners? And why, since 1911, has Drake made so little of Oratory? Have our ideals and ambitions completely changed? Do we no longer believe in the persuasive arts of speech? Or did the World War and the crushing of cherished ideals, and the spiritual lapse that followed, take the desire and dream out of our preachers and lawyers and other aspiring souls? These are serious questions that ought to be answered seriously.

### ***Unique Pre- eminence***

Before the World War and for some time thereafter, Drake men were in practical control of the Chautauqua and Lyceum Bureau systems throughout the middle west. Frank A. Morgan, Chicago, was president of the Mutual Lyceum Bureau; Keith Vawter, Cedar Rapids, was manager of the Redpath-Vawter Chautauqua System; Ford Howell, Des Moines, was secretary of the Midland Lyceum Bureau; and C. Durant Jones, of Perry, was manager of the Jones Chautauqua System. Vawter's string of Chautauquas for 1914 totaled three hundred and twenty. A. M. Newens was the Redpath-Vawter System critic—the man who selected the material. But the World War and the movies and the radios practically killed the Chautauqua and the Lyceum—the two institutions that did more

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for the intellectual emancipation of the people from provincialism, from 1840 to 1914, than any other single influence.

Drake early won prominence in Debating. Back in 1897-1898, Drake won in debate with Monmouth, Illinois, with C. C. Morrison, O. W. Lawrence and Virgil H. White as debaters—all young men of exceptional gifts—but none of them enrolled under Oratory. The first two became prominent as ministers, and C. C. Morrison, as editor of the *Christian Century*, is recognized as one of the leaders in the field of Christian journalism—the *Century* is said to be the most quoted Christian journal in America. O. W. Lawrence died in the first flush of a beautiful ministry, full of promise and prophecy.

**Early  
Prominence  
in Debating**

The Claytonian Debating Club was organized in 1903 and soon became recognized as one of the leading literary organizations of the University. Great interest was taken and important intersociety debates were won—one with the Prohibition League, in which the Claytonians were represented by Pinkerton, Palas and Wright. The second was with the Berean Literary Society, in which they were represented by Cubbage, Wicks and Atherton. Roy E. Deadman was the president, W. F. Craig, secretary, and W. R. Wicks, treasurer of the Claytonians in 1905, with twenty-seven members. H. L. Bump, now a prominent lawyer in Des Moines, was the first president; Arthur J. Mitchell, secretary, and Paul Pinkerton, treasurer. They were popularly known as "Wind Spouters." The Triangular Debate was won by Drake in 1907-1908, over Ames and Grinnell. The question was, "Resolved, That the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be repealed." Frederick McNulty, Harlan Dupree and Roy Cubbage won from Grinnell; Fred Swanson, David McCahill and Miles Oddle defeated Ames. These were said to be the two strongest teams ever sent out by Drake up to that time.

**Claytonian  
Debating  
Club**

One of the most prominent students in the beginning of this century was Hubert Utterback, who was born at Hayesville, Iowa, in 1880, and graduated from the Hedrick high school with honors in 1897 and entered Drake in 1899. "He was a young man of great resources and capabilities—one of the busiest and most progressive." He was a member of the Athenian Literary Society, man-

**Hubert  
Utterback**

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ager of the Lecture Course in 1901 and 1902; manager of the Philo-Athens debate, 1901; treasurer of the Oratorical Association and member of the track team, 1901; member of the L. and S. football team and president of the class of 1901; president of the Athens Society same year; editor-in-chief of the *Quax* and general athletic manager, 1903. Utterback was an idealist in his university days. In his response at the Sophomore banquet, 1903, his toast was "The Moving Spirit," with the motto:

**The  
Idealist**

"He n'er is crowned  
With Immortality, who fears to follow  
Where airy voices lead!"

This motto fitly represents the mental and spiritual attitudes of Judge Utterback today for he has carried his idealistic spirit with convictions and courage through the years, while engaged in the practice of law and as Judge in the municipal court, Des Moines, especially as Judge of the Juvenile Court for many years. His life has been devoted to great civic interests, in city, church, school and court, and in the state-wide activities of the Red Cross work. Perhaps no man in Des Moines or the Commonwealth has given himself more unselfishly and untiringly to welfare work than Hubert Utterback. It is said to be a lifelong regret to Judge Utterback that he did not enter the ministry instead of the law. But it may be true that he has rendered as unselfish and truly Christian service to the Kingdom of God and to humankind, through his contacts in the Juvenile and Divorce courts and his Red Cross and Christian Endeavor and Sunday School activities, as he would have rendered in the Christian ministry. This world is to be saved, not by preachers only or chiefly, but consecrated Christian laymen—lawyers, doctors, men of affairs, who believe in and practice the "Golden Rule" of Jesus.

**Alva  
Wilmot  
Taylor**

Alva W. Taylor was one of the first to bring fame to Drake as orator, debater and since his graduation as social reformer, teacher, lecturer, writer—one of the scores of great men and ministers that have gone out from Drake University. He is Iowa born and bred and buttered—the son of Lieutellas Sylvender and Mary Ellen (Mershon) Taylor—born at Anamosa, Iowa, November 15, 1871, with a Ph. B. from Drake, 1896, and M. Ph. from the Uni-



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versity of Chicago, 1910. He studied with Graham Taylor at Hull House, Chicago, and traveled in Europe one year, where he married Mary G. Price, of Chester, England, April 30, 1902, who died December 21, 1924. He began his work of teaching in Eureka College, Illinois, 1904-1910; was professor of Social Service in the Bible College, Columbia, Missouri, 1910-1921, when he became secretary of social welfare for the Disciples of Christ, which position he still holds. He has been professor of social ethics, Vanderbilt University, since 1928. He is a member of the social service committee of the Federal Council of Churches in America, and was a member of the Interchurch Committee which investigated the steel strike in 1919. Growing out of his work are a number of volumes: "Social Work of Christian Missions," 1911; co-author, "Church and Industrial Reconstruction," 1920; "The Twelve-Hour Day in Steel," 1920; "The Wage Question," 1922. He is editor of *Social Trends*; also editorial writer for the *Christian Century*, Chicago, and *The Christian*, Kansas City, and contributor to other social, religious and labor journals. He was delegate to the Institute for Pacific Relations, Honolulu, 1925; and leader of study seminars to Mexico, August, 1925, and July, 1926.

Carl Cleveland Taylor is a younger brother of Alva W. Taylor. He was born December 16, 1884, and took his A. B. at Drake in 1911, with graduate work in the Summer School, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1912, in which institution he received a scholarship, 1915-1916, and a teaching fellowship the following year. He was a fellow of the University of Texas, 1913-1914, receiving his A. M. He did graduate work in the Summer School, Columbia University, 1913, and had a scholarship in the University of Chicago, summer of 1916. He was instructor in Public Speaking, University of Texas, 1911-1913; instructor in Economics and Sociology, Mount Holyoke College, 1916; assistant professor of Sociology, University of Missouri, 1917-1918, and associate professor, 1918-1920; professor of Agricultural Economy and Rural Sociology, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, 1920-1923; and has been Dean of the graduate school in that institution since 1923. He is a member of the editorial council of *Rural America* and con-

**Carl  
Cleveland  
Taylor**

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**Donor of  
Taylor  
Debating  
Cup**

tributing editor to the *Southern Planter* and *Social Forces*. He is a member of the American Country Life Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; the North Carolina Academy of Science; American Sociological Society; and of five Greek letter societies. He is the author of "The Social Survey—Its History and Methods," 1919; "Economic and Social Conditions of North Carolina Farmers," 1923; "Rural Sociology," 1927; "Human Relations," 1927; also joint author of many surveys. It will be seen that Carl Taylor is a close second, if not fully the equal, of his elder brother—and may go further as a social writer and research worker. He was a noted debater in his University days, and was the donor of the "Taylor Debating Cup"; a member of the football squad, and recognized as one of the strongest basket-ball men that Drake ever had.

**Will L.  
King**

A young man whose meteoric rise to fame was the glory of Drake was Will L. King, of Hubbard, Iowa, who won acclaim in the debate with Dakota at Vermilion in 1915 at which time he was the president of the Freshman class, in the College of Law. He was not in school during 1915-1916, but returned the next year and won the \$25.00 prize in extemporaneous speaking—and made the astonishing record of winning all four firsts during the year. He was one of the representatives of Drake in the collegiate debate with the Iowa Teachers' College, March 9, 1917. He made a wonderful record of achievement, though only sixteen when he entered Drake, receiving his instruction in Public Speaking from Professors Evans and Bland. He was sweepstake champion for two years in debating, oratory, and extemporaneous speaking, winning eight consecutive contests and second place in the Missouri Valley oratorical contest. He was instructor in Basic Education, at Camp Dodge, lecturer for the Anti-Saloon League, for the Standard Chautauqua System, Lincoln, Nebraska, and a member of the Iowa Legislature, representing Hardin county, the youngest member, it is claimed, who ever served in that body. All this by the time he was twenty-one! He was coach of the Drake Debating team in 1920.

Prominent in debating during these years, 1914-1920, were Lloyd Ellis, Lant Doran, Dean Warner, Lewis Smythe, Leslie Danis, Ollie Clause, Victor Shultz, Isadore Robinson, Meredith Givens. King, Robinson and Shultz,

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members of the Forensic "D" Club, were largely responsible for Drake's success in interschool debates for the two years before America's entrance into the war.

***Other  
Prominent  
Debaters***

In 1920 Professors Clarke, Evans and Fulton completed arrangements for an intercollegiate triangular debate schedule in which three straight years of winning were requisite before any team could permanently keep the trophy. Under Professor Jean F. Carroll, Drake won the undisputed title in debate, having seven out of twelve markings. Texas University and the University of South Dakota tied for second place. Professor Carroll presented Forensic "D" to ten debaters and one orator: Lawrence Bleasdale, Luther Carr, Melissa Carroll, Gertrude West, Dillon Hamilton, Floyd Ullem, Lantz Mackey, Irving Grossman, William B. Lockhart, Virgil Nalley, Jack Finnegan. These victories marked high tide in Drake's debating achievements. In the year 1924-1925, by percentage ranking, Drake tied for the Missouri Valley debating championship, winning seven debates, defeating Oxford (England), Ames, Texas, Kansas Aggies, Washburn College, Washington University, and losing to South Dakota at Vermilion. Old forensic traditions were revived. In 1925, Drake led the Valley, although the smallest of eight schools, with the exception of South Dakota—all the other schools being at least twice the size of Drake. Coach J. F. Carroll was a member of the Commercial faculty, with his S. B. and S. M. from Iowa State College.

***Drake's  
Undisputed  
Champion-  
ship***



# COLLEGES OF EDUCATION, COMMERCE, FINANCE AND JOURNALISM

## CHAPTER X

### ***Academy and Normal Department***

THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION was first known as the Academy and Normal department. Classification was necessarily difficult in the first years. The "Academy" or preparatory department was necessary, since high schools were few, and many of the early students came with little more than rural or village public-school preparation. Hence the academy was a part of the college curriculum—and a very important part. The Normal Department, organized in 1888, with quarters in the old Callanan College down town, was early known as the College of Education, following out Chancellor Carpenter's idea and ideal of a "University," consisting of a number of more or less closely related "Colleges," after the English plan. The school was conducted in the Callanan building for five years, 1888-1893, when it was removed to the then new Science Hall. The first faculty was composed of John W. Akers, president, Margaret Cox, Floyd Davis, Lafayette Higgins, Henrietta D. Carpenter and Gerhard Zepter. President Akers, who was then State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, resigned and was succeeded by Henry C. Long, and Hill M. Bell became professor of Mathematics at the opening of the first term. Charles W. Martindale became president in 1889 and was succeeded by J. Madison Williams as Dean of the Normal Department in 1894, and he in turn was followed in 1897 by Hill M. Bell, who served until 1903, when the present Dean, William F. Barr, became the head. This was one of the first training schools for teachers in Iowa to set definite standards and was the first school in the State to introduce a practice department, or model school. These standards have been advanced until a four-year high school preparation is required for entrance and in order to secure a degree a full four years of college work is required. State certificates, first-grade, are granted to graduates without

### ***Recognized Highest Class***

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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examination. The Drake College of Education is recognized as one of the highest class educational schools in the entire country—Drake teachers are in demand everywhere. The Drake Summer School, organized in 1890, under the inspiration of Hill M. Bell and Charles W. Martindale, has long been one of the most popular Summer Schools in the State.

With few exceptions, the members of the faculties of the old Academy and Normal departments were from the College of Liberal Arts, until the final separation from the latter in 1910, when W. F. Barr resigned as Dean of Men to become Dean of the College of Education. Of the members of the first faculty of the Academy and Normal, mention has been made. Professor Floyd Davis was among the most prominent—a man of fine scientific attainments, who deserves far greater recognition than is here accorded him. Gerhard J. Zepter, professor of Modern Languages in the College of Liberal Arts, also a member of the Normal faculty, was one of the men who had his place in founding the "University in the West Woods." The historian has found but scant mention of him and his work. His name first appears in 1886, when he succeeded Miss Emma Dunshee as professor of Modern Languages, in which position he continued for ten years.

Lafayette Higgins is a name familiar in the history of Drake University, as student, surveyor, teacher, trustee, and historical character in general. He probably knows more about the early history of Drake than any man in University Place and doubtless should have written this history. But he is a very retiring individual—one of the few survivors of that early group of men who literally founded a "University in the Wilderness"—one who wrought with his hands and heart, who was a part of the life of the University and of University Place from the beginning. He deserves a much more extended biographical sketch—and when the history of Drake alumni is finally written, Lafayette Higgins will find a larger place.

**Lafayette  
Higgins**

Henrietta D. Carpenter was one of the daughters of Chancellor Carpenter, a graduate of Drake and teacher of elocution and also one of the early librarians. Her career as teacher was brief and her sister, Mary A., followed her as University librarian.

The Mitchells were among the most devoted and suc-

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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cessful teachers in the old Normal department, beginning in 1897. James F. Mitchell was professor of History until 1904, when he was succeeded by Professor O. B. Clark. He was also head of the department of history in the Drake Correspondence School, resigning to accept a position with the Canadian Wheat Belt Colonization Company. It was said of him: "His professorship has been one of unequalled success. He is now Registrar of the Kansas State Teacher's College, Pittsburg."

**The  
Mitchells—  
J. F. and  
Hattie  
Moore**

As a teacher, in her influence with the students and as a lecturer before teachers' institutes and other public gatherings, Professor Mitchell was surpassed by his wife, Hattie Moore Mitchell. Few teachers in Drake or elsewhere, possess a more persuasive personality, with her simplicities of manner and address, her perfect naturalness and ability to get close to the individual student, without seeming effort. Mrs. Mitchell was one of the best publicity agents that Drake ever had and it was a distinct loss to the entire University when she left in 1914. She was popular before Chautauqua, or wherever she was privileged to meet the people, young and old, and was the means of bringing many young people to Drake. Hattie Moore was born at Marble Rock, Texas, August 15, 1866, the daughter of Allen Moore and Margaret (Baldwin) Moore. She graduated at Drake, receiving her B. Pe., Ph. B. and A. M., and was a graduate student at the University of Chicago, 1909. She was professor of Methodology, superintendent of Primary Teacher Training, and Dean of Women in Drake from 1897 to 1914, and has been Dean of Women and professor of Methodology in the Kansas State Teacher's College, Pittsburg, since that time. Mrs. Mitchell is a contributor to educational journals, a member of the Kansas Authors' Club, and a member of several Greek Letter organizations. She is one of the "Who's Who In American Education."

**William  
Francis  
Barr**

William Francis Barr has for more than thirty years filled a large place in the history of Drake University. He was born at Newark, Ohio, March 16, 1865, his parents being James William and Bettie Ann (Bader) Barr. He was a student at the Summer School of the University of Chicago, 1896, at Harvard in 1903, and received his Ph. B. from Drake in 1903 and his A. M. in 1907. His work of teaching was begun in the rural schools of In-



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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diana, 1883-1887, and as principal of schools in that state until 1891, when he became superintendent of schools at Greene, Iowa, 1891-1896, and then at Parkersburg, Iowa, until 1900, when he became a teacher in the Academy at Drake, for three years, becoming Dean of the Normal department in 1903; Dean of the College of Education, 1907; director of the School of Education and Dean of Men, 1911; with the single title of Dean of the College of Education since 1913. With such changes of title as shown above, he has really been the head of the Department of Education through all the more than thirty years. He was Drake University Director of Education of the Fourth Division of the U. S. Army at Camp Dodge, from February 1, 1920, until the camp was abandoned. He also organized the educational work at Fort Des Moines, in 1918, and was assistant food administrator for Iowa during the war. Dean Barr has done much publicity work, especially in relation to social problems in education and the relation of the public schools to health. His hobby for several years has been "visual education"—the use of the stereopticon in its various forms as an aid to the study of nature and other subjects. He has lectured frequently on school management before teachers' gatherings, and was lecturer for the University of New York in the summer of 1912, and for the University of Chicago Summer School, 1914. He was president of the Western Association of College Teachers of Education in 1915; chairman of the bureau of education of the Chamber of Commerce, Des Moines, 1921; member of the State Board of Educational Examiners, 1923-1925. He is a member of the National Education Association, and of numerous societies and clubs—all indicating the wide range of his human sympathies and interests and activities. Indeed, there are few men who have been connected with Drake for the now almost third of a century who have exerted so large an influence, not alone on the student body, but upon the community and Commonwealth. And it has all been accomplished in the unobtrusive way that Dean Barr has. He is the most unpretentious man, utterly without put-on or professionalism—as plain and practical as an old farmer. He goes about his work from year to year with quiet persistency, without fuss or feathers, with a saving sense of humor, a kindliness of manner, a humanness of

***Wide Range  
of Interests***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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attitude that disarms fear and hushes criticism. The students like him, are not afraid of him; if he growls a little bit, they know his growl is worse than his bite. In short, Dean Barr loves his work, loves the University, loves his students in his wholesome human way—and they love him as we all do.

Dean Barr is the author of "Drill Lists in Arithmetic," 1894; "Outline in Physics," 1904, which has gone to the third edition; and is a contributor to educational journals, especially on rural-school problems. He assisted in the preparation of the set of twelve volumes issued by the Luther Burbank Society of America, illustrated and published in de luxe style—the most artistic and beautiful set of books this writer has ever seen. He was elected to honorary membership in the Luther Burbank Society of America—an honor conferred upon a few educators and others interested in the development of plant life and agricultural science. The Society was founded by the great scientist himself.

Bessie Park graduated from Miss Rachael Clark's School in 1896 and was a student in the University of Wisconsin, 1896-1897, when she entered Drake, graduating from the Kindergarten department in 1899. The following year she taught in the public schools at Grinnell, Iowa, and then became teacher in the Kindergarten department of the State Normal School of Missouri, and later in the public schools of Des Moines. She was instructor in the Kindergarten Training School, Drake University, 1906-1908, when she became assistant professor of Principles of Education, but did not long continue.

**Members of  
Faculty of  
College of  
Education**

A number of names appear in 1908-1910, as members of the faculty of the College of Education: Florence Richardson, professor of Education and Psychology; Helene Marlette See, assistant professor of Domestic Science and Domestic Art; Anna Marie Rehmann, instructor in German; Ella Ford Miller, instructor in Education; Louisa Huntington, instructor in Education; Edna L. Little, instructor in Drawing and Physical Culture; Elizabeth Viola Iles, assistant professor of Physical Education; Myrtle Beulah Long, assistant professor of Domestic Science; Jeannette Ezekiels, professor of Education and supervisor of the Kindergarten Training Department. The College of Education does not appear as a

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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separate department from 1910 to 1913, but the faculty is listed as "Liberal Arts and Education." Several names appear, not before mentioned: Carrie Lockwood Barr, instructor in Common Branches; Edna Squires, instructor in Primary Methods; Mrs. Flora Polster Hummel, instructor in Public School Music and Singing; Frances Hanna, registrar and instructor in Mathematics; Guy Harrison Fish, instructor in Physics; James Madison Davis, instructor in Mathematics; Dollis Spray, instructor in Singing; Clarence Nickle, University examiner and assistant professor of Education. The "College of Education" again appears in 1914-1915, with the addition of a number of names: Ella May Hanson, professor of Home Economics; Edwin Barlow Evans, professor of Methods in Oral English; Tolbert MacRea, professor of Public School Music; John Lorenzo Griffith, Dean of Men and professor of Physical Education; Elizabeth Walker Jordan, Dean of Women and assistant professor of English; Bonnie Andrews, assistant professor of Elementary Education and English; Helen Gardner, assistant professor of Drawing and Painting; Pearle Ethel Ruby, instructor in Physical Education and Home Economics; Lawrence Oliver Stewart, instructor in Painting and Sculpture; Paul van Katwijk, instructor in Musical History and Harmony; Georgine Van Aaken, instructor in Musical Theory; Lillian Edna Coleman, instructor in Home Economics; Irene Theresa Hirsch, instructor in Principles of Education; Samuel Warren Hobbs, instructor in Physiology and Physical Education; Flora Schaffer Evans, instructor in Dramatic Art. In 1915-1916, the name of John Jeffrey Smith appears as assistant professor of Education; Harriet Isabel Edgeworth, assistant professor of Home Economics; Chester Allen Goss, instructor in Agriculture and Manual Training; Rae Stockham, instructor in Library Methods; Ralph Glaze, instructor in Physical Education; Joseph Lamar Wier, instructor in Physical Education; Tolosa Cook, instructor in Elementary School Music; also a number of undergraduate assistants. The College of Education was gradually assuming its proper place in the University, though interlinked with other departments. During the years up to 1920, "more than 1,200 had gone out to devote themselves to moulding American manhood and womanhood, and as educational missionaries to

*"Educational Missionaries"*



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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South America, Africa, India, China and other countries." Drake graduates were scattered all over the world and their influences were felt everywhere.

**Ella Ford  
Miller**

One of the most influential women who has ever been associated with Drake University is Ella Ford Miller, who for almost thirty years has been connected with the College of Education. She received her B. Di. from Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, in 1889, and later was a student in the University of Chicago, 1902. Her first experience in teaching was in the rural schools, 1884-1887, and then in the public schools at Cherokee, Iowa, 1889-1893, and in the Des Moines schools, 1893-1902, when she became supervisor of the Primary Training School in Drake, until 1909, since which time she has been professor of the Principles of Education, with the exception of one year, 1920-1921, on leave of absence. Her work as head of the Primary Department has made her name and fame known all over Iowa and the West. Perhaps no other teacher in the State is better or more favorably known, and none more sincerely loved for her devotion and sustained enthusiasm. Ella Ford Miller is but another name for love and loyalty to the best ideals of Drake and the College of Education, of which she is as much a part as President Morehouse or Dean Barr or Professor Ross. She has left the impress of her personality upon the hundreds, running into the thousands, who have gone out from the College of Education into almost every hamlet and town and city in our Commonwealth. This influence has been multiplied immeasurably through the ideals created and fostered by her example and teaching, and recreated in the schoolrooms where her pupils have become the teachers of little children and growing youth, in the never-ending procession of childhood in our public schools. There is really nothing else so wonderful in all the world, save motherhood, as to be a teacher of little children, else it be to be the teacher of teachers of childhood! Ella Ford Miller has filled her place in a marvelous manner.

**The Marvel  
of Her  
Influence**

**Bonnie  
Andrews**

Bonnie Andrews was a little woman who came to Drake as assistant professor of Elementary Education in 1915 and remained until 1927. She had her A. B. from the University of Minnesota, 1903, and her A. M. in 1909. Previous to her work in the University she had graduated

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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from the Minnesota State Normal School at Mankato, in 1901. She was principal and instructor in English in the Sisseton, South Dakota, high school, 1903-1908, and associate professor of English, South Dakota State College, 1909-1910; superintendent of schools in Roberts County, South Dakota, 1911-1914; graduate student during three quarters in the University of Chicago, 1915, coming to Drake with this thorough preparation. She was intellectually ambitious, thoroughly competent, and rendered good service in the College of Education for ten years, as assistant professor and later as full professor.

Florence Ella Richardson came to Drake after the most thorough preparation, with A. B. from the University of Nebraska, 1902; with graduate work in the same institution, 1903-1905; with a fellowship in Education in the University of Chicago, 1905-1906, and in Psychology in 1906-1908, receiving a Ph. D. in 1908. Her work as teacher began in the public schools of Lincoln, Nebraska, 1899-1902, after which she was principal for three years. She became assistant professor of Education and Psychology in Drake in 1908; and for further preparation spent a year in the University of Chicago, during which she was assistant in Psychology. She entered upon her work in Drake as associate professor of Psychology in 1909, becoming professor in 1910, and continuing until 1918, when she was granted a year's leave of absence and did not return.

*Florence  
Ella  
Richardson*

Irene Therese Hirsch graduated from the Kindergarten Training School of Drake in 1910 and that same year became director of Kindergarten in the schools of Des Moines. In 1913 she became instructor in Kindergarten Methods in Drake, in which position she has made for herself a unique place, along with Ella Ford Miller, with whom her name is linked. Kindergarten teachers have gone out under her instruction and inspiration into the public schools of Iowa and elsewhere, to the joy of mothers and the little tots, in the first delights of learning and doing things. Hers is a delightful calling, as the teacher of teachers of little people.

*Irene  
Therese  
Hirsch*

For a number of years the department of Home Economics was carried on, but was abandoned in 1922. Elma May Hanson became professor of Home Economics in 1911. She was a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn,

*Home  
Economics*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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New York, 1906; and of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, 1911. Her work as teacher of Home Economics began in Milwaukee Downer College, 1906-1910, from which institution she came to Drake, continuing until granted a leave of absence, 1916-1917. Florence Amelia Otis and Pearle Ethel Ruby carried on the work for a number of years, the latter as instructor in Physical Education. Lillian Edna Coleman also served as instructor in Home Economics a short period.

Other names that appear in the faculty of the College of Education are: Carl F. Franzen, professor of Secondary Education; Josephine Gamble, instructor in Elementary School; Mildred Deering Julian, assistant professor of Primary Education; Beryl Parker, director of the Elementary School; Alfred Hershey Smith, professor of Public School Music and Methods; Eva Elizabeth Turnbull, instructor in Domestic Art; Sarah Jane Morrissey, professor of Education; Floyd Sherman Gove, professor of Education; Dorothy Barefoot, instructor in Public School Art; Lillian Pearl Heathershaw, instructor in General Science and Education; Naomi Jeannette Klauer, instructor in Public School Music; James Herbert Blackhurst, professor of Education; Ruby Ann Holton, professor of Physical Education; John Harrison Hutchinson, assistant professor of Education; Dorothy Coleman, instructor in Physical Education for Women; Frances Margaret Hansen, instructor in Art; Arlee Nuser, assistant professor in General Science and Education; Helen Jane Gregory, instructor in Physical Education for Women; Gunnar Johannes Malmin, instructor in Public School Music; E. Eugenia Shepperd, professor of Education. The latter is the daughter of Professor Bruce E. Shepperd and wife, both of whom were factors in the beginnings of Drake. Now the daughter is carrying on. It is thus universities and institutions are builded and promoted. It is thus that the Greater Drake-To-Be will be built and perpetuated. Great universities like great cathedrals are built up through the ages—some are centuries in building. It is the immortality of institutions and of individuals, who build themselves into them, as Michelangelo and Christopher Wren.

The name of Stanford Hulshizer, professor of Public Music, is found for the first in 1930-1931—a young man

***E. Eugenia  
Shepperd***



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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who is fast making a place for himself as a leader of song in glee clubs, chorus and choir, in all of which he is exceptionally fine. He should become increasingly a factor in the musical life of the University, of the community and Commonwealth.

**Stanford  
Hulshizer**

Three names that are growing to be familiar are listed in the faculty of the College of Education and also in Liberal Arts. Paul Streeper Helmick came to Drake as professor of Physics in 1923, with ample preparation, having his A. B. from the University of Iowa, 1915, S. M., 1916, and Ph. D., 1920. Reuel Hull Sylvester, with A. B. from the University of Iowa, 1908, and A. M. the year following, and with his Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1912, has been in Drake since 1919, for four years as professor of Mental Hygiene, and since 1923 as professor of Psychology.

Earl Granger Lockhart is one of the newest members of the Drake faculty, but has already made for himself a place in the life of the institution by his aggressive personality and his enthusiasm in psychological research. He was born in Benton County, Iowa, January 25, 1879, the son of Greere and Elvira (Wheeler) Lockhart; graduated from Tilford Academy, Vinton, Iowa, 1897; received his B. S. at Drake in 1913; his A. M. from the University of Iowa in 1927 and his Ph. D. in 1929. Long experience in teaching in the rural and village schools of Iowa and Minnesota, and as president of the Southern Iowa Normal College, 1916-1928, fits him fully for the position he now holds in Drake as professor of Psychology. He is a working psychologist, and not simply a theorist—information is his passion and his possession. "A Study of Children's Attitude Toward Law," a paper read at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Des Moines, Iowa, December 26, 1930, reveals his patience and persistence in his efforts to get the facts upon which to base his conclusions. This article and the tests submitted and investigations made, with diagrams given, illustrate his methods—the only methods that can secure adequate facts from which anything like general conclusions can be safely drawn, and then only in approximations. His work in the field of Psychology promises practical results in the possible solution of vexing

**Earl  
Granger  
Lockhart**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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problems in child life and in the wider reaches of social relationships.

**Milton P.  
Givens**

There was a Commercial Department in Drake from the beginning, with M. P. Givens as principal—and it was one of the popular and successful factors in the early successes of the school. It was nothing more than a small business school, such as were common in the period; but they did good work in their then limited sphere, which included bookkeeping, penmanship, business arithmetic, commercial law, letter writing and phonography. Milton P. Givens was one of the most popular men in the new University and in the community—a leader in song and in social activities and in the Sunday School and Church—none, perhaps, more loved than he; a delightful personality, cheery, optimistic and genuinely Christian. He left the fragrance of his fraternity of spirit and loyalty of heart and life, and his name is cherished today by all who remember the first years of Drake.

**Henry D.  
McAneney**

Henry D. McAneney appears as professor of Accounts and Actual Business in 1883-1884, and in 1885-1886 seems to have taken over the entire teaching, Givens still being manager of the department, but not active in the classroom. The following year the name of Givens disappears, and McAneney, besides being head and chief instructor in the Commercial Department, was the bursar. D. W. Hoff was teacher of Penmanship—and he was a real artist with the pen, afterwards the head of a school in Cedar Rapids. A remarkable example of Hoff's artistic penmanship was at one time on exhibition—said to have been the largest example of free-hand penmanship and artistic drawing ever executed. (Wonder what became of it?)

**D. W. Hoff,  
Artistic  
Penman**

**Angus  
McKinnon**

The name of Angus McKinnon first appears as teacher of Shorthand and Typewriting in 1890-1891. McKinnon graduated in 1890-1891 with A. B., in the same class with H. D. McAneney. Thus early did Drake graduates become members of the faculty. In that same class were a number who afterwards became prominent, including the Morgan boys (Frank A. and Oscar T.), Ed. S. Ames and Charles O. Denny. Mrs. A. Z. Williams (wife of J. Mad. Williams) appears as assistant professor of English literature and teacher of Grammar in the Commercial Department in 1894-1895. No faculty appears for the "Business

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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College" in 1897-1898, indicating that there was a falling off of interest, leading to a reorganization and complete change in faculty the following year, with Hill M. Bell as Dean; Thomas W. DeHaven, Penmanship and Commercial Branches; Mrs. Sarah G. French, Shorthand and Typewriting; James F. Mitchell, Arithmetic and Civics; Mrs. Hattie Moore Mitchell, principal for Women and teacher of Grammar and Economics; Oscar Sloan, assistant in Commercial Branches; Will J. Monilaw, instructor in Physical Culture. C. D. McGregor appears as principal of the "Commercial School" in 1900-1901, with the faculty of the Normal College as instructors. In 1903-1904, the name of Frederick John Meier as teacher of Commercial Branches and Shorthand appears; also David Wellington Freeman, Commercial Law; Mae Slinker McGregor, assistant in Shorthand and Typewriting; Kathryn Chapman, Physical Culture and Orthography, with a number from the Normal School. F. J. Meier became principal in 1906-1907, with Charles Garfield Miller as assistant and teacher of Shorthand and Typewriting; Mrs. Carrie Lockwood Barr, instructor in English Grammar and Arithmetic; Arthur Palas, Commercial Law; with Dean W. F. Barr of the Normal School as head. The students in Commercial courses in 1907-1908 are classified under "University High School" and the "Commercial" department disappears, to reappear in 1919 as the Drake University School of Commerce, Finance and Journalism, with R. S. Fulton as director; Avery L. Carlson, associate professor of Commerce; J. A. Mosenfelder, assistant professor of Journalism; Linden E. Hoffman, assistant professor of Accounting; Bert W. Harris, director of Secretarial Science; R. D. Bell, assistant in Secretarial Science; Mrs. Helen Edna Adams, instructor in Burroughs Adding, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines, with an imposing array of "Special Lectures" by a dozen or more business men of Des Moines—a wise move in linking up the department with the commercial interests of the city.

This reorganization, or rather new organization of the "College of Commerce, Finance and Journalism," grew out of the need of new adjustments to the changed economic conditions precipitated by the World War and the aftermath. This world tragedy created such local, state, national and international conditions as to demand an

***Commercial  
Department  
Disappears***

***Needs of  
the Age***



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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entirely new conception of human relations, and emphasized the fact that fundamentally all our great human problems are economic—that this is basic and that nothing less than the socializing and spiritualizing of our whole commercial and industrial relationships will solve our world problems. The distinction between the material and the spiritual, between the secular and the sacred, simply cannot continue, if Christian civilization is to be more than a name and a shame in the twentieth century. Commerce, finance, big business—all business and journalism—hold the future of mankind, and the issues will be largely decisive of destinies within the present generation. Abraham Lincoln said of the slavery issue: "This nation can not long exist half slave and half free!" And it may be as truly and prophetically said: This nation can not long continue under our present economic extremes of fabulous wealth and crushing poverty—and it is a world situation. The solution lies chiefly with the powers that control the great commercial, financial interests, and with the journalism through which expression is given and public sentiment created and fostered. It is not a hopeful sign that more and more of our newspapers and journals of immense circulation are being controlled by large syndicates. Hence the imperative need that we have schools of commerce, finance and journalism, to clarify vision and help to create better economic conditions and clear the way for a better type of civilization, built upon a better understanding of all our human relationships and the equalization of economic responsibilities.

**Drake  
University,  
Commercial  
Center**

"No university in America is better situated for conducting a school of commerce and finance than Drake University." Des Moines, as a commercial and intellectual and religious center, with library facilities inviting investigation, with a free press and a circulation of newspapers and magazines running into the millions, largely controlled by men of vision and idealism, offers the finest facilities. Drake University should become the center of radiating influences for better human relationships in all that makes for Christian citizenship, the prosperity of the Commonwealth, of the nation and of the world.

Arthur Albert Morrow, who had been professor of Law in the College of Law since 1916, became Dean of the College of Commerce and Finance in 1923, and pro-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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fessor of Business Law, taking the place of Reid Stanger Fulton, who had been director since the reorganization in 1919. Linden E. Hoffman became professor of Accounting in 1921 and later of Merchandising, becoming Acting Dean in 1927, which position he still fills. Nicholas Joseph Hoffman, who became associate professor of Commerce in 1921, became professor in 1923. Cornelius Buford became assistant professor of Business English in 1923; and Jean Frank Carroll became instructor in Commerce the same year and was appointed Dean in 1927, when Morrow became Dean of the College of Law. Unfortunately the pull of commercial opportunities is such that it seems almost impossible to retain such men as Carroll—a man of exceptional character and abilities. Mr. Carroll, with his D. C. S. from Harvard, has published four textbooks, one of which is used by the Harvard School of Commerce. He is at present the Director of the Bureau of Market Analysis of the Meredith Publications, Des Moines, Iowa, with a circulation of three million copies monthly—a position of technical responsibility. Mr. Carroll is an upstanding young man, an idealist in his attitudes and thinking, with a sane and serious outlook upon the business world and upon life, recognizing the social and spiritual significance of modern world problems. He is fitted by his personality and powers to become a moulding factor in human relationships—in the solution of which lie the perpetuity of our Republic and the civilization of the world.

**Jean Frank  
Carroll**

It was while a member of the Commercial faculty that Professor J. F. Carroll coached the Drake debaters until they “ascended near the heights in debate,” winning seven out of eight debates in 1924-1925, defeating Oxford (England), Ames, Kansas Aggies, Washburn College, Washington University, Texas, Ohio Wesleyan, and losing to the University of South Dakota, at Vermilion. The debate with Oxford was held in the University Church, with an estimated crowd of 2,500, the question being the relative merits of the British and American forms of government. It was a great loss to Drake University when Carroll severed his connections with the School of Commerce. However, he is in touch with the University and his influence is for the Greater Drake-To-Be. In the chapel recognition of the seniors of the College of Com-

**Influence  
in Drake**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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merce, March 26, 1931, Mr. Carroll gave one of the most searching and sane addresses delivered in Drake for a long time.

***A Noble  
Appeal***

In this address he showed that he is facing, with clear eyes and the courage of a brave heart, the perplexing problems of our complex modern civilization, from the economic standpoint, clarified by social insight and spiritual vision. With quiet dignity, utterly without bombast and with nothing of the blatant social reformer in his manner or his speech, he pleaded the recognition of the human factors in all our approaches toward the solution of our economic problems, which are social and spiritual, because human. His voice ought to be heard in the chambers of commerce, in the councils of the commonwealths and in the international relation of the races. The salvation of civilization depends upon this recognition of all our human relationships — in business, in statesmanship, in international affairs. That he touched a responsive chord was evidenced by the prolonged applause, in itself a significant recognition on the part of the young men and women of the vital message delivered and their approval of its bearing upon the whole problem of human betterment. It was a noble appeal.

***“The Still  
Small  
Voice”***

The constant shuffle of faculty members of the College of Commerce and Finance indicates a restlessness, characteristic of the age. College faculties, like any other institution, can only be built up by men and women with staying qualities. The period of financial adjustment or readjustment, or revolution, through which we are passing or upon which we have just entered, calls for men alert to the currents of surging unrest, who can meet these shifting tides with calmness and assurance, yet with deep sympathy. The heart of humanity is crying out. The captains of industry and the commodores of commerce, and the hustlers for big and bigger business, the jugglers of stocks and bonds, the gamblers on boards of trade, are riding to ruin, unless this surging sea of unrest is stilled. And it will take the Voice of Him who said, “It is I, be not afraid! Peace, be still!” It is a hopeful sign that men of affairs are beginning to recognize His voice amid the clamors and confusions of the centuries. God is not in the earthquake, or the whirlwind or the fire, but in the still small voice, as ever of old, and the hope of humanity



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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is with them who hear and answer Him in meeting the human need.

The first college magazine was the *Drake Index*, with George F. Hall and Will R. Allison associated. The first number appeared in the fall of 1882. George F. Hall was quite a character—a little slender slip of a youngster, weighing around one hundred and twenty-five pounds, with a bright, active mind and an abounding ambition to be somebody and to do something in the world. He called himself the “thunder-voiced orator of Iowa”—and he did have a big voice for a little man, and he learned to use it to very great advantage. He became quite noted as an evangelist, as a lecturer, as a writer, as the would-be colonizer and founder of “Hall City” in Florida. He became a “big man”—weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds! George F. Hall was really gifted and possessed many excellent qualities of mind and heart—his ambition, perhaps, was his undoing. He died in 1927, still optimistic and hopeful. His son is a composer of popular music—“‘Tain’t Goin’ to Rain No Mo’, No Mo’” being one of his publications.

***The Drake  
Index***

Will Allison was one of the early graduates—one of the four brothers and sisters who are alumni of Drake; and his son Roy and two daughters, Gladys and Mildred, are also graduates. They are long-time friends of this chronicler. Will went into the real estate game down in New Mexico and Texas, later into the oil game, with perhaps more downs than ups—an everlastingly hopeful spirit, a great heart of adventure, a Christian with convictions, and like “Old Forty-niner” always about to strike it rich! He went out on the long trail three or four years ago—still hopeful and coming out on top!

Charles Martindale succeeded Hall in February, 1883, and a little later Professor W. P. Macy was editor in that same year. Financially it was a failure. It was used mainly as an advertising medium for the University in the West Woods. Its career ended in 1883.

Three volumes of *The Drake*, a literary magazine, were issued by The Delphic Publishing Association, with Walter Simpson, editor-in-chief; Florence Fenner, literary editor, and H. Leroy Bump, business manager—1903 to 1906. Only volumes two and three are in the Drake library. It possessed considerable literary merit.

***“The  
Drake,”  
Literary  
Magazine***

**The  
Shifting  
Scene**

The College of Journalism seems to have suffered from shifting faculties also, indicating that it is still in the experimental stages. Indeed, Drake seems to be trying out journalistic gymnastics, in an effort to keep up with the times, hence the Des Moines *Times-Delphic* which has taken the place held by *The Delphic* for forty-five years. It is a long stretch from the first *Delphic*, which was issued November 1, 1884, to the present newspaper, a small imitation of the down-town advertising sheet. Perhaps it is not important what this historian says, but he can but wonder what the historian of fifty years from now will think and say! It does seem that a literary institution should have some regard for the literary side of journalism. With all its limitations, *The Delphic* of last century did have some literary ideals and aspirations—and under the inspiration of contributions to its pages not a few young men and women developed a literary gift that has told through the years in the enriching of their own lives and in the creation of literature that is a credit to themselves and to the institution that sent them forth. It is all a part of the shifting scene and the moving screen of our movie age. But what of the historian of fifty years hence? The old *Delphics* are storehouses of historical interest and information. Some of the old-time editors have long been prominent in affairs of church and commonwealth and in the councils of the world. To write their histories would be a pleasant task. It would take a volume.

**George H.  
Gallup**

George H. Gallup became the head of the department of Journalism in September, 1929. He was born in Jefferson, Iowa, and graduated in the Liberal Arts at the University of Iowa in 1923, received his M.A. in 1925 and his Ph.D. in 1928 from the same institution. While in the University he was editor-in-chief of the *Daily Iowan*, in 1923; graduate editor of all the student publications in 1924 and instructor in the School of Journalism from the time of its organization in 1924 till he came to Drake in 1929. He is credited with having done some notable work for the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune* and the Chicago *Daily News*; also for the research department of the D'Archy Advertising Agency, St. Louis, and is connected with the Moss Advertising Agency. He is the author of a number of works on

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Journalism: "An Objective Method of Determining the Reader's Interest in the Content of Newspapers;" joint author of "The Business Department of School Publications;" editor of a series of the "Best Creative Work in American High Schools;" editor of *Quill and Scroll* magazine and contributor to various other journals. He should become increasingly valuable as a member of the Drake faculties—Journalism being one of the greatest fields for the development of worth-while ideals, not only in Journalism but in all related fields of human endeavor—and where is the field that modern Journalism does not touch? Des Moines is one of the great publishing centers of America—only a very few of the larger cities exceeding the magazine output of this coming literary center of the middle west. Drake, the Great University To-Be of Des Moines and the Mississippi Valley, should become the literary Boston of our Commonwealth and this whole mid-continent region. And there are indications that this is coming to be more rapidly than we realize. Someone could render a great service to Drake University and to the coming literature of the Mississippi Valley by endowing the department of Journalism and establishing the University Press at Drake, from which might go forth in the future literature that should be creative and that would contribute to the new era in American literature. We have had our New England Transcendental School and nest of New England poets. Indiana has her poet, James Whitcomb Riley, and her school of novelists. There is the "Southern School" with George W. Cable and Sidney Lanier, and the rising school of Negro writers. The Pacific Coast has sent forth a number of poets and literary artists, with Edwin Markham the greatest living American poet, if not the greatest poet that America has produced. The time is ripening for the Mississippi Valley to become the literary center, as it is the geographical and economic center of North America.

*Des Moines,  
Literary  
Center of  
Middle  
West*

The *Drake Delphic* is the oldest continuous Drake publication, the first number being issued in November, 1884, with D. H. Williams the first editor and Joseph A. Dyer first business manager—a courageous undertaking.

Joe Dyer did not long continue as business manager—it was too strenuous a job! There were twenty actual subscribers to begin with. Williams and Dyer divided



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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the profits at the end of the second month—about \$4.00 each with some “cuts” which they divided equally. Lafayette Higgins succeeded Dyer and his heroic financial management saved the enterprise from complete disaster. But they did not get rich out of the undertaking. When Higgins terminated his successful management he was treated to a sack of peanuts as a reward for his heroism! Among the early assistants were Frank A. Morgan, the first student contributor; G. A. Bush, “Mame” Carpenter, J. T. Denny, W. A. Saunders, S. B. Letson. The name is said to have been suggested by J. A. Dyer. C. G. Saunders was editor in 1885-1886, followed by F. A. Morgan for two years. The Delphic Publishing Association was organized June 12, 1888, and incorporated and a constitution adopted May 23, 1889, with Ed. S. Ames, president; G. W. Reynolds, secretary, and Angus McKinnon, business manager. Ed. Ames was assistant editor in 1887-1888 and editor-in-chief the following year, with J. W. Wilson local editor and G. W. Reynolds business manager, representing respectively the Philo, Athens and Alethia literary societies. In 1889-1890, J. W. Wilson, A. W. Davis and Angus McKinnon made up the staff. They were succeeded by A. W. Davis, A. T. Vanacke and C. M. Chilton. In 1891-1892, A. T. Vanacke, Nellie Slayton and Maurice Ricker were chosen, the latter as business manager. Then followed W. H. Matlock, Ford Howell and Leslie W. Morgan, and *The Delphic* was made a semimonthly for a short time. It was during the first decade that *The Delphic* attained high excellence in literary matter and form. In 1894-1895, Alva W. Taylor was editor with Frank Garrett business manager and John W. Jacobs, W. H. Matlock, Dura Brokaw, Lafayette Higgins, George McMahan and E. B. Wilson as associate editors.

Miss Bertha Coe was the editor in 1895-1896 and Dennis Hudson business manager. Miss Coe was an exceptionally good editor, making one of the best magazines ever issued by Drake. In yearly succession thereafter followed O. W. Lawrence, Wendell Huston, S. J. Carter, Frank Knowles, Reson S. Jones, H. H. Hubbell, B. O. Gammon, S. Grundy Fisher and Walter Simpson.

Others of the early writers for *The Delphic* were Ellen Curtis and Margaret Craig, who are mentioned as the

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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"poets"—but there were a half dozen in that early time who wrote surprisingly good verse, of the kind that was popular then; and sometime this historian would like to write a booklet about "Drake Poets," with the best of their verse, at which some folks might well marvel at the beauty and strength revealed. Genevieve Frazier and Lulu Huffaker, the latter one of the associate editors, and Susie Keating Glaspell, who afterwards became famous as a novelist, are also among the immortal. Fred Paul Williams is mentioned, a brilliant boy, crippled in body but unconquerable in spirit, who by sheer grit made himself the peer of many in the gymnasium, and who was recognized as one of the most gracious and gifted young preachers and writers—whose tragic death by drowning was mourned by Drake. *The Delphic* during those first two decades "helped to mould the disorganized mass of students into a complex but unified whole." In fact, *The Delphic* was the real representative of the University in its highest literary and social activities, and later in its athletic achievements. Through the years it maintained a varying standard of excellence, becoming more and more a purely social and athletic medium, with now and again some gifted writer who recalled the literary ideals of other days. The real humorist of these later years was Charles Darlington ("Darn") whose poetical squibs and gibes had the flavor of real humor, with poetical glint and such good-natured gusto as gave them human interest. It is surprising how much real good "stuff" Darn did manage to get off during the time he was connected with *The Delphic*, and at the same time with the city papers. He was an industrious gadder and good-natured "gaffer" for a youngster.

*Some of the  
Immortal*

*Charles  
Darlington  
("Darn")*

*The Delphic* was a monthly from 1884 to February 24, 1904, when it became a semiweekly four-page paper for a short time, and then a weekly. In 1911 Ben Hazen, an enterprising "kid," with training in newspaper work, was chosen editor-in-chief over Howard N. Denny by two votes. It was a great political contest—college politics ran high—and the little Freshman won! Hazen put out two extras, "Possibilities," proposing a weekly with daily supplement. Denny put out an extra, "Probabilities." These "extras" stirred up the students; both sides had campaign managers, overseeing the whole army of work-

*Famous  
Political  
Campaign*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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ers. Never did William Jennings Bryan nor Teddy Roosevelt carry a campaign with greater enthusiasm or strategy. In vain did the professors endeavor to hold the attention of students. It was probably the liveliest political scrimmage that Drake ever had—and that is saying something! It takes old-timers to tell you all about it! The *Daily Delphic* continued until the close of the school year, 1917, since which time it has been a weekly. It became The Des Moines *Times-Delphic* February 10, 1930. Among those who served apprenticeship on the old *Delphic* was Chesla C. Sherlock, who later became editor of Meredith's *Better Homes and Gardens*, making such a success that he is now the managing editor of *Ladies' Home Journal*, probably the greatest woman's magazine in the world.

### ***The Drake Alumnus***

The first number of the *Drake Alumnus* was issued November 14, 1913, with Marion H. Morrison, editor, and Roy E. Cabbage, the president of the General Alumni Association, writing the "Foreword." After thirty-two years, we are told, "there were over two thousand graduates, scattered over the whole world." The General Alumni Association was formed in the spring of 1913 and the constitution was adopted during Commencement week of that year. The *Drake Alumnus* is published under the direction of the Association once a month during the school year. No *Alumnus* was issued from June, 1917, to December, 1920. The Alumni Association seems also to have suffered during the World War, and was revived in December, 1919, under the direction of W. A. Shullenberger, president of the Drake Alumni Athletic Association, and E. C. Lytton, business manager of Drake University. The reorganized association was designed to include in its membership all former students and their husbands and wives, and such other honorary members as might be elected, with one general secretary, charged with collecting dues, enrolling members, editing *The Alumnus*, and organizing local chapters in the national organization. Robert L. Finch became the Alumni secretary in the fall of 1920 and editor of *The Alumnus*, a position which he occupied until 1930.

### ***General Alumni Association***

### ***"Bob" Finch***

"Bob" Finch is a unique personality. He is a preacher and the son of a preacher, if not a prophet and the son of a prophet. The son of A. D. Finch, he did preparatory work at Cotner College, Bethany, Nebraska, en-



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tered Drake in 1905, receiving his A. B. and also his L. A. in 1910. While in Drake he developed a many-sided character, was a member of the Athens Literary Society, Garrick Dramatic Club, of which he was president two years, member of the University Glee Club, leader of student cheering 1908 and 1909—"the great year when student enthusiasm reached its highest point in the history of the University—the year that saw five hundred men with megaphones and one hundred and fifty girls in uniform capes cheer the boys to championship in football." He was a member of the Varsity football team in 1906, captain in 1907 and student manager of athletics that year, also student representative on the Athletic Board when Drake entered the Missouri Valley Conference. Before coming to Drake as Alumni secretary, he was pastor at Grant City, Maryville and Kansas City, Missouri, and at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during which time he was Boy Scout leader for ten years. He did much work on the lecture platform, with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, giving two popular lectures, "Shifting Gear" and "The Price of Leadership." He was one of thirteen lecturers chosen by the Chautauqua Managers' Association and sent to France by the American Red Cross in 1918. Upon his return he was made a captain of various Liberty Loan Drives, and lectured for Chautauquas and in Red Cross campaigns. His wife was Miss Edna May Thomas, of Des Moines, a graduate of the music supervisors' course in the Drake Conservatory, 1907. This is enough to show that "Bob" Finch was a man of versatile gifts and manifold activities. Finch did much to make *The Alumnus* a worth-while representative of Drake. He was an interesting writer, a good mixer in any gathering, a fine toastmaster, and an all-around booster. David I. McCahill, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, underwrote *The Alumnus* in 1923, making it possible to circulate five thousand copies. It is difficult to enlist a widely scattered alumni and to sustain interest through the years, but the future of Drake University, as of most educational institutions, rests largely with its alumni; hence the importance of *The Alumnus*. It is the only means of long and lasting touch and of sustaining living interest in individuals and in the institution.

### **Manifold Activities**

The first Annual put out by Drake was *The Ekard*,

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***"The  
Ekard,"  
the First  
Annual***

in 1890—only one volume was issued, or this is the only volume in the Drake library. It was edited by Henry Silwold, Lizzie Chisholm and M. A. Jackson, with Alice Morgan and J. W. Wilson as business managers. Its historical value is great, with biographical sketches of a number of prominent characters in the early history of Drake, with introductory "Reminiscence" of the first years. The illustrations include the residence of Chancellor Carpenter and the "Old Elm"—not the "Chancellor's Elm." The picture of Hill M. Bell shows a slender, well-set-up form, clear-cut face, with mustache. There are several more or less successful attempts at humorous cartoons. One represents a tall gangling youth hailing a policeman, "Please, mister, can you direct me to Drake University?" And the answer: "W-e-ll, I don't know, but I think there is such a place northwest two or three miles in the woods! If you go far enough I expect you will come to it!" Another is of Joel Brown's shoes, with the legend, "Nothing small about 'em, Joel!" Old-timers will understand. The picture of the old-fashioned street car, with the words, "This car for Drake," is reminiscent. However, it represents a trolley car whereas the kind the old-timers remember was the horse- or mule-drawn car, with mud in the rainy season from six inches to a foot deep, between the rails. Blueprints show three surveyors at work (one of them Lafayette Higgins)—and it all looks primitive. The main building before the erection of the really artistic south entrance appears in the picture. Two cartoons show a bunch of students, "Snow-birds," taking a bobsled ride—"Going" on the gallop; "Returning" stuck fast in the drift! Only old-timers will remember and understand! There is a list of the Alumni, including all departments, numbering in 1889 two hundred and fifty.

***Old-Timers  
Will  
Understand***

Under the heading "Eccentricities," there is a familiar gibe at "Our Theologues":

Count that Sunday lost  
Whose low descending sun  
Views in thy hand  
No eight dollars and expenses won!"

A fling at "Hash at the Home" some old-timers will doubtless appreciate:

"Yet wide was spread its fame in ages past!"

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Under "Characterizations" are poetical quotations in tribute to a number of the early celebrities:

Bottenfield—

"Thy words had such a melting flow,  
And spoke of truth so sweetly—well  
They drop like heaven's serenest snow,  
And all was brightness where they fell."

Dunshee—

"I reckon him braver than any man  
That ever drew sword in war;  
I reckon him greater than king or khan,  
Braver and better by far."

Carpenter—

"Who shall e'er outlive in story  
Romulus who builded Rome?  
Who shall e'er outshine in glory  
Him who laid the deep foundation  
Of that sacred Christ-crowned nation,  
At the price of kin and home?"

This tribute to Chancellor Carpenter is quoted from J. B. Radford, who was a writer of philosophic verse and was one of the early associates with Carpenter, and by some said to have been the first president of Drake in 1882. He is still living in Eureka, Illinois, about ninety-two years of age—undoubtedly the oldest living representative of that company of men who had part in the beginnings of Drake University.

Denny: "It is better to know less than to know so much that ain't so!"—A saying of Josh Billings.

Shepperd: "He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one."

Bell—then just beginning his career in Drake, but already greatly honored and loved:

"But never was there a man of his degree,  
So much esteemed, so well beloved as he;  
So gentle of condition was he known  
That through the court his courtesy was blown."

*Cap and Bells* was the Junior Annual published by the Class of Ninety-six. Only one volume of this was issued. A. Clay Gwinn was editor-in-chief and Lulu Huffaker and Dura Brokaw, associates; William P. Hamilton and B. D. Van Meter, business managers; J. S. Campbell, athletic editor; Avery L. Morgan, art editor.

**"Cap and  
Bells"**



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Among the illustrations is the cut of a "bulldog," labeled "All stubbornness." Perhaps this is the first suggestion of the name "Bulldogs" as applied to the Drake football team. Football was just being introduced into Drake and Dean Mathews is credited with saying: "Football is college war." A page of "Drake's Alumni" illustrations hits off prophetically the occupations of various illustrious former students—one, carrying an advertisement: "Attend the Summer School of Oratory and Latin;" another, the preacher and wife, each leading a small child, the preacher pushing a baby carriage, in which the latest hopeful appears; another, milking the family cow; still another, driving a delivery wagon with the legend "Bannan-o-s!" Still another pushing a fish cart; another carrying a knife sharpener; and, last, a prisoner behind the bars! For the first time a football scrimmage is pictured, but it does not much resemble the rough and tumble of the modern tackle.

***Tribute to  
a Good  
Woman***

The historical and biographical features are valuable, consisting of a sketch of Robert T. Mathews, J. Mad. Williams, then head of the Callanan College, and of his wife, Augusta Zimmerman Williams, an instructor in that school, who before her marriage had been an instructor in the preparatory department of the Iowa State University; later assistant and then principal of the high school in Iowa City and for two years principal of one of the ward schools of Jacksonville, Illinois, where her husband was the pastor. Besides being instructor in Drake she was the matron of the girls of the school, the mother of five children of whom it is said she "sent forth her children nobly prepared to meet and overcome the difficulties of life, strong in the strength of their young manhood and womanhood; waves of influence radiate from her life that will broaden and deepen and widen until their effects lie far beyond human knowledge."

There is a picture of Professor Ed. Amherst Ott in his private room that indicates luxury for that day. Also a good picture and sketch of Professor Adrian M. Newens, assistant to Ott in the Oratorical department, who refused a position in the Columbian National Bank, Chicago, with splendid opportunities to work high in the business world, to go to Drake, arriving in University Place with fifty dollars; graduating in the department of

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Oratory in 1893, and "distinguishing himself as student and teacher by devotion to his work and his varied powers. In his personality he is pleasing, magnetic and responsive. The department is enriched by his presence and his influence rests upon all."

There is an especially pleasing sketch and beautiful picture of Mrs. A. A. Belknap, head of the Vocal Department of the Conservatory-to-be—a wonderfully attractive face, with glorious eyes and classic features. "Mrs. Belknap was born in a small village in western Iowa. Her childhood surroundings were unromantic. The wild prairie air filled her lungs, the keen stars twinkled in her eyes, and singing birds gave her a musical tongue. Surrounded by running brooks, sylvan woods, golden and gorgeous sunsets, blue skies, silver floating clouds, gentle winds, rolling uplands and fragrant vales, her life became a part of the great everlasting heart of nature herself, and was filled with the sweet illusions of song. She commenced the study of music in Cornell College, Iowa; studied under Madame Murio-Celli and then crossed the ocean and sat at the feet of the world-renowned William Shakespeare one year, taking charge of vocal music in Drake on her return." So even in that early time, Drake had her singer—beautiful in form and face, who, in her first year, "by her lovable disposition, kind and womanly ways, won the respect and admiration of all." She deserves a place in the Conservatory "Hall of Fame."

**Mrs. A. A.  
Belknap**

There is an especially attractive full-page picture of the "Art Studio," with its wealth of portraits and paintings, truly artistic in arrangement, showing the attention paid in that second decade to Art—"the teacher a modest sort of person, never known to do anything in any degree bold except to roast Prexy once in a while and sometimes twice in a while! She is too timid to come to chapel on the last day of terms for fear the master of ceremonies will ask her to make a speech." Mrs. Emma Pickering Shepperd was director of the Art Department in 1896-1897.

**"The Art  
Studio"**

The first *Quax* was issued in 1901, by the Juniors of that year—an attractive volume about half the size of the *Quax* of today, bound in blue, with lettering in white. It was dedicated to our Beloved "Mamma" Woodman and our gentle "Sister" Mary—meaning, of course, Mary Carpenter—the one and only Mary in those early days

**First  
"Quax"**

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and ever after. T. S. Handsaker was editor-in-chief, Miss Eunice Meers, associate editor; Miss Jennie Fagen and Chas. E. Cory, assistant editors; O. E. Hamilton and J. P. Garmong, business managers. The name *Quax* was suggested by H. Rea Woodman, according to an article in the *Drake Delphic* (May 22, 1909, page 13, Vol. 25). The artistic features, especially group pictures of faculty members, in their youthful days, are worth reproducing; and the Senior class of 1901, containing nineteen members, shows a group of fine young men and women—only six of whom are women. A page of autographs of the class of 1903 is reminiscently interesting to the survivors and others. A cartoon labeled "Our Cupid" is a recognizable picture of Dean Howard, with baby wings and a cupid dart in his hand, also a sheet of music. A group of the "Drake University Band," composed of nineteen members, proves they were up with the times, with the big drum much in evidence. The Glee Club contains twenty-four—all men, including Dean Howard—a fine group. The orchestra consisted of fourteen pieces, two women in group. The Senior Oratory group contained fourteen members, nine of them women! The Junior Oratory—twenty-two in group—just half and half. The first *Quax* was creditable to the makers and to the University, and the entire thirty volumes will compare more than favorably with annuals put out by older and much larger institutions.

***Finest of  
All "Quax"***

In the judgment of this historian the *Quax* of 1927 is the finest from an artistic standpoint, in selection of subjects, arrangement, paper, printing. It is a perfectly magnificent volume of over three hundred and fifty pages—a real work of art—"a pictorial record of the year at Drake, the embodiment of Drake spirit and loyalty." William A. Cessna was editor-in-chief and Richard S. Thompson business manager. It is unmarred by the crude or crass or cruel. In everything it approaches the ideal of what an annual ought to be. The class that succeeds in excelling the "*Quax* of 1927" will deserve the immortality that now belongs to the editors and their associates of the year 1926 when it was issued.

In February, 1928, an effort was made to launch *Foolscap*—an "Iowa student review," of which Wendell Webb was editor. Only one issue was forthcoming—and



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that was enough! Of the literary contributions, two poems by Thomas W. Duncan, a young man in the University of some real poetical gifts, are worthy a place in a Drake anthology. "For a Dancer—Dying" is here given as an illustration of Mr. Duncan's style:

"She who liked the warmth of crowds,  
Who hated silent, lonely places;  
Who loved a busy city street,  
And crowded theaters of faces,  
Now turns to Death, the anchorite,  
Who's lived for centuries on end  
Within his cave high on a cliff—  
Death who is no man's friend.

When she has gone a few will weep,  
Ground will be plowed, grain will be sown,  
And men will love and men will hate,  
But she will be alone—  
She who loved music and the dance  
Will live with Death alone!"

**"For a  
Dancer—  
Dying"**

The board of publication frowned upon *Foolscape* and so *Goose Step* was designed to take its place, but this also proved a failure, "due to the lack of interest on the part of the students." In all of which the students showed their good taste. A literary magazine of the right sort would be an excellent medium for the development of literary talent and taste in Drake; but it would require rare ability on the part of the editor and discernment of literary genius in the germ! College journalism does not seem to have a literary turn these days—the first two decades developed more literary talent and taste, it appears, than the last two or three decades. Perhaps the next fifty years will show the byways or highways to literary achievement, when the modern fad of free verse and literary slumming has passed!

**Literary  
Slumming**

Perhaps here is as logical a place to say a word about the Drake library as can be found. A University in the West Woods could not be expected to have much in the way of a library to begin with, and the growth through the first decade was necessarily slow. Professor L. S. Bottenfield acted as librarian from 1881 to 1887, at which time Henrietta D. Carpenter is named, serving until 1890, when her sister, Jennie, became librarian and continued

**Drake  
Library**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**New  
Carnegie  
Library**

until 1897, when her sister, Mary Adelaide Carpenter, became librarian and Dean of Women. She was succeeded in 1905 by Retta Blanche Galloway as acting librarian. Rae Stockham became assistant librarian in 1908 and succeeded Miss Galloway in 1910, when the latter went to New York City to accept a position in one of the branch libraries of Greater New York, under the Queensborough system. By 1908 the library had so grown that in addition to Miss Stockham, Florence Hayes was assistant and cataloger; Miss Ella M. Overholt was assistant librarian and office clerk in the College of Medicine; and Mrs. Lizzie Eleanor Jones, assistant librarian of the Law library. By 1904-1905 there were six thousand volumes in the library. It was in this year that \$50,000 was offered by Andrew Carnegie on the condition that the University raise a like amount. \$26,500 was secured during the year as reported by President Bell and the remainder in 1906-1907, when work was begun and the new "Carnegie Library" was completed in 1908 and occupied at the opening of the school year. The number of volumes in the main library in 1909 was 14,403—a net gain for the year of 3,916—indicating a really rapid growth. There were 2,628 volumes in the Law library and 731 in the Medical library—a total in all of 17,762 volumes. The clock in the reading room was presented by the class of 1906 and the Carnegie Medallion by the class of 1907.

**Simpson A.  
Frazier  
Collection**

One of the earliest benefactors in building up the library was Simpson A. Frazier of Centralia, Illinois, who made his first shipment of books in 1893, consisting mostly of books out of print and difficult to secure, and of decided value to students of art, science, history and theology. Mr. Frazier made thirteen shipments, in all aggregating about 1,800 volumes, up to March, 1910, according to an extended article by Professor F. I. Herriott in the *Drake Delphic* of March 12 and 19 of that year. It is by such unselfish and persistent friends and supporters of departments and colleges that a great University must be built up through the centuries—thus the great institutions, libraries and museums have come to be. Other of the early benefactors of the library were General F. M. Drake and Dr. A. I. Hobbs, the private library of the latter being presented to the Bible College.

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Rae Stockham became librarian and instructor in library methods in 1910 and continued until 1920, when she was granted leave of absence for study, which meant her loss to the University, followed by a period of demoralization. Miss Stockham became head of one of the branches of Greater New York City, where she still remains, the second of Drake librarians to go to the great metropolis. Marion Leatherman became librarian in 1923 and was followed by Mary Bell Nethercut in 1925.

**Rae  
Stockham**

Miss Nethercut has her A. B. from Smith College and is a graduate of Wisconsin Library School. In her six years at Drake she has worked transformations in arrangements, in cataloging for convenience in reference and in rearranging the reading room. She has brought order and system out of confusion, until today the Drake library presents itself as a real workshop for those who love study and research. The order and decorum are perfect—everything moves like clockwork; no confusion, the attendants know their places and everything is done with courtesy and efficiency. Probably there are few better working libraries in the state. The students appreciate and use the library—the reading room is usually well filled. It is open seventy hours a week. Miss Nethercut has charge of ordering books, oversight and discipline of the reading room, of the extension and continuation departments, reference work and general supervision. Mrs. Frances Dukes Carhart has been cataloger since 1927 and to her quiet efficiency much of the present high standing of the Drake library is due. She has three experienced student helpers. In all there are three full-time trained workers and sixteen part-time student helpers—four of whom are in the Law library, which is in the Law building, but under the supervision of the head librarian.

**Mary Bell  
Nethercut**

**Mrs.  
Frances  
Dukes  
Carhart**

Drake University library cooperates with the Des Moines public library and the University branch of the same in a union list of serials; also with state libraries located in the Capitol building and the Historical, Memorial and Art building, thus giving the students access to about three hundred thousand volumes. It is probably true that there is not another school in the middle west with superior library facilities. The Drake Law library is said to be one of the best-working reference libraries, containing about fifteen thousand volumes, so arranged that



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with little instruction the uninitiated can use them. Attorneys from the city make frequent use of the Drake library, it being more conveniently arranged and accessible than the one hundred thousand volumes of the state library in the capitol.

***Recent  
Rapid  
Growth***

What is called the "Extension Department" is largely used by students in writing theses and by people who are doing other research work, the interlibrary loans making material from other libraries available. Thus the libraries cooperate. The "Continuation Room" contains government publications and reports of learned societies, so listed and filed that they are easily obtainable for thoroughly up-to-the-minute research work. This department is expanding and becoming increasingly valuable, as many of these files are being bound. Lectures are also given on the subject "Guide to the Use of Libraries," by the librarian each semester to the Freshmen English classes, and English instructors give a quiz on these lectures, so that every Freshman receives this instruction in the use of catalog and periodical indexes. The whole number of volumes in the Drake libraries now exceeds fifty-six thousand. The number of books circulated during 1929-1930 exceeded ninety thousand, an increase of almost fifty thousand in four years, which indicates the growing use of the library on the part of students and the public.

## UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES— ATHLETICS, ETC.

### CHAPTER XI

IT WOULD TAKE A VOLUME to tell of the University activities. Athletics alone have commanded and received much space in Drake publications since the last years of the century gone; and beginning with the twentieth century athletics have occupied the major part of the Drake annuals, as well as of the *Drake Delphic*. The historian is not a groucher about this. Perhaps athletics has sometimes been overdone; but in the creation of college spirit and the fostering of ideals of courage and conquest nothing has yet been found to take the place of football, baseball, basketball and the relays. Athletics have done more to "put Drake on the Map" and keep it there than any other publicity through the years—and doubtless will so continue.

Baseball came before football at Drake, as elsewhere. It was not until 1867 or 1868 that baseball began to find public interest in Iowa. Then for the first time did intertown and city games come into vogue. Big League organizations had not been dreamed of as yet. And it was not till in the second decade that Drake University introduced baseball, the first of the field games. It is interesting to recall that it was the Y. M. C. A., with the financial backing of Professor B. E. Shepperd and Dr. W. L. Miller, that fostered and fitted up the first gymnasium room. Oscar T. Morgan and Maurice Ricker were the two members of the committee to buy the equipment and Ricker put it up in the old Science Hall—then new. "Physical exercise was not so much in favor with the faculty as spiritual exercise." This beginning was made about 1890-1891. The first gymnasium was under the direction of B. E. McKibbin in 1892-1893 and of W. N. Shellenbarger the following year; Hermas McFarland in 1894-1895; W. W. Wharton, 1895-1896; Charles Barney, 1896-1897, and W. J. Monilaw for several years thereafter, with Earl Ingels as assistant part of the time. The girls were given a part when the gymnasium was first opened, with Maurice Ricker as director. Ricker was later superintendent of

**First  
Gymnasium**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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public schools in Des Moines—the man who really began the great progressive expansion of the city school system, one of the progressive educators of the Commonwealth—a product of Drake University.

The first team to take part in the Y. M. C. A. Pentathlon contest was in 1895 at Oskaloosa, A. C. Gwinn, C. B. Hamilton and E. Paul Jones representing Drake and winning second place. The same team won first at Keokuk the following year. Hamilton, Sellards and Jones won second place at Fort Dodge in 1897, and the next year Hamilton, Sellards and Channing Smith failed to win first at Dubuque by one-sixth of a point. C. A. Pell, Homer Holland and Channing Smith won first in 1899—in five years the team won two first and three seconds. The first coaching was done by Mr. Watts on a mile track on the "Coon River." W. J. Monilaw became the first regular coach in 1898. In 1894 the west campus was a part of the primitive forest. In that year enough was grubbed out to make two tennis courts and a one-hundred-yard straight-away. "Three rascals, who loved athletics better than nature, sawed with Professor Macy's old crosscut saw for two hours one night, downing a big elm. If the saw had not been so dull, the tree would have died sooner than it did!"

**Drake's  
First  
Field  
Meet**

Drake's first field meet was held in the spring of 1891. "The stars of the meet were Parker and the older Shellenbarger." The bicycle race was one of the chief attractions—"over block pavement, dodging wagons and pedestrians. No records were broken!" In the spring of 1893 the home meet was held at the State Fairgrounds. The first event of the day was a baseball game between the faculty and the seniors—the faculty winning by 17 to 15. The faculty medal, offered this year, was won by W. N. Shellenbarger and A. Clay Gwinn won it in 1894. The next year it was won by L. C. Miller. The dual meet with Ames in 1895 was easily won by the latter. In 1892 W. W. Rodwell won the state meet in Des Moines, though he was the last man to cross the tape! Long hurdles were used and every man ahead of Rodwell knocked down one or more each. None were left for him to knock down and so he was declared the winner! The first real victory ever won by Drake in a state meet was in 1893 in the mile walk in a field of nine, in which Robert J. Smith was third. The first state meet



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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ever won by Drake was in 1899, but a protest against Homer Hamilton was upheld by the games committee and the cup went to the University of Iowa. In 1901 a dual meet was held at Iowa City with the University, and later a triangular meet with Ames and Grinnell at Ames, in both of which Drake was victorious. The state meet that year was won by Grinnell, but, upon a protest, was given to Drake, who showed their good sportsmanship and fine spirit by refusing to accept the cup.

Drake's athletic hero in those early years was Charles A. Pell—"an athlete among athletes; a boy among boys; a student with students; a man with men." His motto was, "I haven't time to slug or play dirt, even if the other fellow slugs me." He was born near Prairie City, Iowa, November 1, 1874, and came to Drake from the Dexter Normal School in 1898. He had been prominent in football, and within less than three hours after reaching Drake was in a football suit—and he was just as prompt in the classroom. He was fullback in '98, on the record team that defeated everything! He was commonly called "Doc" from having performed a surgical operation on his own knee, using his jackknife to bore into the bone where he found an abscess, which he washed out with witch-hazel, using his fountain pen as a pipette—and so he was ever afterwards known as "Doc." He won ten points his first year in the state meet. Under Coach Best in 1900 he was recognized as the best guard in Iowa—the best all-around athlete in the State, a record which he held for several years. He won the shot put, the hammer throw (state record), the pole vault (state record), a total of fifteen points, in the state meet in 1901. He starred over all opponents in football that same year. He was six feet tall, weighed 190 pounds, and was made of muscle; he was remarkable for his speed and quickness, his headwork—never got rattled—and his morals and gentlemanliness made him the friend of all. Pell played on the football team at Drake for four years—the teammate of Morehouse. He was Drake Coach from 1907 to 1909, and was long known as the greatest athlete Drake ever produced.

Dan McGugin was another of the heroes of the old days, a graduate from the Liberal Arts in 1901. He "created for himself something of a tradition in Drake by his red neckties, his lovely, impudent disposition—and he

**Charles A.  
Pell**

**Two  
Outstand-  
ing Drake  
Men**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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was the idol of all the young women and was also popular among men," being known as "Wizard." He has been coach at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, for more than twenty-five years—one of the leading citizens of his adopted city and state. Another Drake man in Vanderbilt is Alva W. Taylor, long recognized as one of the outstanding lecturers and writers on social problems in America—a world man in his social and spiritual and economic outlook and advocacy of internationalism and world peace.

**Thomas  
Burcham**

Thomas Burcham closed his athletic career in Drake in 1905, upon graduating from the College of Medicine. He had won distinction during his high-school days at Harlan, Iowa, and while in Drake became conspicuous as sprinter, vaulter, hurdler and broad jumper. He was captain of the football team in 1905. He played a steady and often a brilliant game; scored four points against the strong Michigan team in 1904 and won all twelve points in the Drake-Ames game in 1905—scoring the last touchdown in a wonderful run of ninety yards, although a cripple! What pluck and luck can do!

**Class of  
1904**

Two of the most successful athletes of the class of 1904 were Louis Jaggard and H. Thurman Chapman. Notwithstanding H. E. Van Horn's scriptural quotation, "The Lord taketh no pleasure in the legs of a man," Jaggard by his legs won glory for old D. U. by winning the half-mile race in Chicago in 1903, in the intercollegiate meet. Louis Jaggard and his two wives have been missionaries in the Congo region of equatorial Africa for over twenty-five years. And he is but a little whiffet of a man, but with an unconquerable spirit—as courageous a soul as ever animated an athlete or an apostle of grace and mercy and truth to a needy world, with a heart of love that refuses to be dismayed at hardship and loneliness and suffering and sorrow and sin, enough to appall any but the strongest. He received his inspiration from Drake, and from the source of all strength and sustaining power—the Divine Presence—albeit we may not be able to explain it! In the same class with Jaggard were S. Grundy Fisher, champion orator, W. A. Shullenberger, M. C. Hutchinson and Charles Coffman—a remarkable class in achievements, then, and out in the world of conflict.

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Of the "Wearers of the D" in 1902-1903, the *Quax* thus enrolls them:

Howard Wright	W. N. Shellenbarger	<i><b>Wearers of the "D"</b></i>
W. W. Rodwell	D. W. Morehouse	
Delbert Lang	Homer Holland	
Charles Hall	Lucian Miller	
Loren Burt	Joe Sellards	
E. E. Lowe	Lancer Bliss	
Gus Young	Charles Johnson	
Charles Pell	Scott Snyder	
George Still	Dan McGugin	
E. P. Jones	Clay Stewart	
R. L. Ferree	Julian Bacon	
Joe L. Kies	George Greaser	
A. C. Gwinn	Norman J. Bates	
E. E. McFerrin	Thurman Chapman	
Channing Smith	C. B. Hamilton	

Homer Holland is called "the first great athlete produced by Drake." Born February 23, 1878, in Ravenswood, West Virginia, the family removed to Iowa when he was four years old and he became the "boy wonder" in the Mount Ayr high school, and through the influence of Joe Sellards he came to Drake in 1898, and at the end of one week astonished the would-be athletes, and eight weeks later won two firsts and one second at the Iowa state meet, winning one world's amateur record. He was the star of the meet. ***Homer  
Holland***

The second year he made the Pentathlon team which won the state cup—he made the state record in the sixty-yard potato race—thirteen seconds. In the spring relays he won first in the fifty-yard dash, the hundred-yard dash, the broad jump, hop-step-and-jump, and second place in the hurdles and tied for second in the high jump—achieving this record in four hours! The trumped-up charge of "professionalism" was brought against him and the games committee so decided. The blow crushed him. He flopped! "His ambition for study and for the better things left him. The career of the best athlete that Iowa ever produced was ended! He went home and instead of pursuing the plans he had formed in Drake, he fell into bad company, and on November 9, 1901, was shot and instantly killed by one Matt Hunter, reputed to be his friend. A decision ***A Youth  
Tragedy***



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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of murder in the second degree was given in the jury trial. It was the tragic ending of what promised to be a surpassingly brilliant career. He had a marvelously keen mind and retentive memory and possessed a genius for cartoon work, in which he might have excelled. He was a beautiful specimen of physical manhood—handsome of form and face." He was a friend of all; moved in the best society; was well liked by the faculty; was admired by all. His achievements placed Drake solidly in the "Big Four" of Iowa. He was the first Drake man to arouse fear in the hearts of his opponents. When "Cap" stepped upon the field other men knew they could not win. A single glance at his six feet of height and his one hundred and eighty-five pounds of muscle had a discouraging effect upon all competitors. "But he flunked and failed! He did not know the true Source of strength! His was the tragedy of Youth—and Age! He knew not God nor followed the Christ! So the Gleam vanished, the Dream perished and Life failed!"

### **First Champions**

The first champions, like the Pilgrims and the Pioneers in our own and every land, are always the heroes. So the first Drake "Champion Squad" of 1898 will always be the famous team in the annals of the University. In 1924 a reunion was held and one of the remarkable things about it was the fact that the entire squad was present! D. W. Morehouse, center; E. E. McPherrin, lawyer at Modale, Iowa, left end; D. R. Lang, Carlisle, Iowa, and Dr. H. J. Wright, guards; Dr. C. V. Johnson, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and J. J. Kies, Worthington, Minnesota, tackles; J. W. Sellards, doctor at Clarinda, Iowa, quarterback; W. L. Bliss, lawyer, Mason City, Iowa, and Scott Snyder, editor of the Perry, Iowa, *Sentinel*, halfbacks; C. A. Pell, horticulturalist, Lakeside, Washington, fullback; Channing Smith, doctor, Granger, Iowa, captain, who played at right end, alternating with L. O. Burt, of Valley Junction. "The line, according to President Morehouse, was a real wall-of-beef, averaging close to two hundred pounds per man." Wright, Johnson, Lang and Morehouse each tipped the scales at a little over two hundred pounds. The backfield was a close second—C. A. Pell, the fullback, was a small two-hundred-pound boy!

One of the traditions most dear to the members of the old gang centers in an old horseshoe, kept in the Alumni

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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office, which was found by Morehouse and Johnson the morning before the Thanksgiving game, while taking a walk up Kingman Avenue and over to the "Hill Woods." They took their find that afternoon to the final game—and won! They made the trip in a bobsled and played on a frozen field from which the snow had been scooped. After winning the game they had the names of all the team with the season's scores engraved on the horseshoe, which was later presented to the University. A statue was in turn presented to the team by the University and the two are historic relics in the Alumni office. This old horseshoe is the center around which Drake traditions and triumphs center.

***The Old  
Horseshoe***

The 1898 team claimed the championship of six states: Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. They were defeated by Grinnell, 12 to 10, but later defeated them at the Thanksgiving game, 18 to 16; in the game with the University of Iowa the score was 18 to 5 in favor of Drake; with Ames 17 to 16 in favor of Ames; the game with Monmouth was tied—34 each; with the University of Nebraska, 6 to 5 in favor of Drake. Although defeated twice, they offset these defeats by beating the first team that had trimmed them—Grinnell—and by defeating two teams that had beaten Ames, so that they were clearly the champion team. C. V. Johnson is described as the center of interest in their various trips, as singer, banjoist, jig dancer, and also the jester and wit of the crowd. Their favorite pastime was to gather around Johnson and sing "Hesitate, Mr. Nigger, Hesitate!" to the music of Johnson's banjo and Burt's cornet. Imagine the dignified President Morehouse in that crowd! But we all love him the more for the picture.

***Champions  
Over Six  
States***

This 1898 squad has been called "Drake's first football team"—it was really the first serious contender in the interstate contests. Dr. A. B. Potter was the coach—Drake's first real coach. "Dan" Morehouse was the center rush. Furnis Morton, Edmanson and Channing Smith were the student managers and worked without pay or glory, actuated only by the inimitable Drake spirit, and to these men is due a great debt of gratitude for the things they did when things were going hard. Someone said: "I have never seen elsewhere as pure a brand of

***Men  
Behind  
the Line***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**State  
Cham-  
pionship  
1909**

college spirit as Drake had at that time. It was this that made the victorious team of 1898."

Drake was again state champion in 1909—technically, perhaps, it was their first state championship. Their victory was the more surprising, since the average weight of the men was just a fraction over 155 pounds—the lightest team that ever won the state championship of Iowa, and probably of any state. John L. Griffith was the coach, "Doc" Warren was the captain, "Big Jim" Wilson was the tackle, Bobby Evans as quarterback, proved his superiority as the artful dodger, making yards after he seemed to be downed! "Without a peer in the Missouri Valley." Roy Havens is credited with being "the fastest end in the state, and his ability to recover on side kicks made him a terror to his opponents." Frank Wilson was one of the fastest men on the team and made many spectacular runs during the season. Harry ("Dick") E. Herrick played guard all season—"a whirlwind in getting down under punts, and there was not a shiftier lineman in the state." Bob Thompson and Roy Havens were the Drake scorers—"Havens made a most fitting close to his football career." Captain Warren is styled "the greatest little lineman that ever played in Iowa"—and he earned the title. He was equally strong on offensive and defensive. It was fitting that such a man should captain our championship team. The *Drake Delphic* of December 4, 1909, dedicated its souvenir number to the champion team—a large "D" contains the names and faces of the entire squad—twenty-one in number.

**"All-Vic-  
torious  
Team of  
1922"**

Of the "All-Victorious Team of 1922" Bob Finch has written. The scores stood: Drake 14, Ames 7; Drake 19, Colorado Aggies 6; Drake 21, Grinnell 0; Drake 31, Washington 7; Drake 16, Cornell 0; Drake 48, Mississippi A and M College 6; Drake also won from Kansas—score not given—"in an exhibition of sheer gridiron courage and pluck displayed by Drake men not seen for many moons." Concerning the squad of 1922, Coach Ossie Solem said: "They were a splendid group of young gentlemen of the highest type. Their wonderful spirit of comradeship, their clean, but grim determination and splendid sportsmanship were refreshing and made them a real contribution to the game of football. Their own size-up of any opposing team was distinctly characteristic



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of their nonchalant confidence in each other—"they are no bigger or tougher than they are; they can hit no harder than they can; and there are only eleven of them at a time!" Their fighting slogan was "One for all and all for Drake!"

According to Bob Finch, this "All-Victorious Team of 1922," apart from the individual fighting qualities of each man, without which any victory is impossible, was due to the "heavenly twins" combination—Ossie Solem, as coach, and Kenneth L. Wilson—"Tug," who "gave his whole-souled support to the coach in everything throughout the season. He planned for victory. He was unselfishly at Ossie's side always. A small-souled man would find it difficult to be Director of Athletics, for much of the time he must work in the shadows—out of the limelight. He must hear others well spoken of and be glad—not always an easy thing to do."

*Tribute to  
the Team*

There is also a little poetical tribute, the authorship of which is not given, but which is worthy a permanent place in football anthology:

"They took the speed from the wind which blows  
From the paths where the comets sweep;  
They drew the strength from the oak which grows  
And grips with its roots thrust deep;  
They added brains and a heart, and got  
From the war god fighting fame,  
In which they melted and fused the lot  
And moulded them into a game."

The old conference formed in 1907 was not wholly satisfactory to some of the larger schools—chiefly on financial grounds. The result was the formation of the new Missouri Valley Conference in 1927, consisting of six schools: Kansas Aggies, University of Oklahoma, University of Nebraska, University of Michigan, University of Missouri, University of Kansas and Iowa State College. This discrimination against Drake and other smaller schools aroused considerable feeling. Drake was stunned by the announcement and the apparent unfairness of this secretly planned and formed conference. The football record of Drake for the six seasons, 1922-1927, shows Drake's equality if not supremacy. In that time Drake won 18 games, lost 10 and tied one. In basketball they won 47 and lost 45. Drake's record during these years

*New Mis-  
souri Con-  
ference*

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was equal in percentage to any other member of the Missouri Valley Conference, and the new athletic plant was regarded second only to that of Nebraska. During the years 1925-1926 and 1926-1927 the gate receipts and attendance made athletics a paying proposition at Drake stadium.

**First  
Stadium  
"Haskins'  
Field"**

The first stadium was known as "Haskins' Field." It was laid out by Lafayette Higgins and William J. Monilaw in 1904. Previous to this time the Des Moines Baseball Club field was used by Drake at a financial loss each year. They were granted the use of this ground at twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts, "because Drake really couldn't pay more, you know!" This first stadium was the gift of Norman Haskins, from the first one of the good and generous friends of Drake, in honor of his son, Alvin A. Haskins, who died in July, 1896. Young Haskins was one of the early graduates from the College of Law (1884) and at the time of his death was regarded as one of the brilliant young attorneys of Des Moines. He had graduated from the Liberal Arts in 1883—one of the very first to go out from Drake. The ground given by Haskins was a "sunken ravine overshadowed by precipitous bluffs," according to the chronicler of that early time. Opinions were divided, some declaring it impossible to convert this hollow into a football field. The facts were it was almost a natural amphitheater and lent itself readily to the purpose for which it came to be used. October 8, 1904, found "Haskins' Field" ready for use and it was formally dedicated on that day, with the Old Gold of the University of Iowa and the Blue and White of Drake mingling in the first battle. Before the astonished eyes of visitors was a great natural amphitheater, gridiron level as a floor, the center and sides rising twenty-five feet to the street level—a theater 270 feet long, built of solid cement, with forty boxes five feet above the level of the gridiron and thirteen tiers of seats, with a capacity of 2,500 (later increased to 6,700). The field was drained by a sewer which passed directly under the gridiron. It is said (on what authority, not stated) that this was the *second athletic stadium to be opened in America*. The name "Haskins' Field" was later changed to "Drake Stadium," at Mr. Haskins' request, showing the unselfish character of the man. In his request that the name be

**Name  
Changed  
to "Drake  
Stadium"**

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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changed he said: "The 'Drake Stadium' will be a great benefit to the University and a big advertisement for the city of Des Moines." Charles L. Snyder, chairman of the relay committee in 1922, is authority for saying that the "Drake Stadium holds the reputation of being the fastest track in the United States."

Norman Haskins was born in New York in 1825 and came to Des Moines in 1876. In the archives of Drake is an autobiographical sketch written by Mr. Haskins some time before his death, March 3, 1914. He was one of the organizers of the University Land Company, associated with Chancellor Carpenter, Professor B. E. Shepperd, General F. M. Drake, E. N. Curl, D. R. Lucas, Adam Howell, S. B. Tuttle and T. E. Brown. He was a warm personal friend of Chancellor Carpenter and among his most loyal supporters. Besides giving the ground, he gave \$5,000 to complete the stadium; he also gave \$8,000 toward the endowment of the College of Liberal Arts; also the land where the "Norman Flats" now stand and other property, in all estimated at about \$50,000. The "Press Stand" in the old stadium was erected by him. He was one of the best friends Drake University has had—a generous, humble, unselfish supporter in times of need.

**Norman  
Haskins**

Dr. W. J. Monilaw was the man who first brought Drake into prominence in the athletic field. The pride and honor of Drake athletes centered upon the man, who, for the sixth time, trained the track team in 1904. His work at Cedar Rapids won for him the place of athletic director at Drake which he began in the fall of 1897. His record was one to be envied by any trainer and has been excelled by few. The track team in 1897 won third place; lost the first place in 1898 by one-sixth of a point; and lost first place in 1899 owing to the false charge of professionalism against Homer Holland. They fell to fourth place in 1900 owing to vaccination disabilities, but regained first place in 1901, and several men that year won second place in the Intercollege Meet in Chicago. Then came the great championship of 1902—"the greatest victory ever recorded in the history of Iowa athletics up to that time," by scoring *only three points less* than the other seven colleges combined! This team won fourth place in the Western Conference meet in Chicago. Monilaw

**Dr. W. J.  
Monilaw**

**Remark-  
able  
Records**



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trained twelve state record breakers: Chapman, the world record pole vaulter; Holland, the world record breaker in the hop-step-and-jump. In the Iowa State Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic meet in 1902-1903, Drake had  $66\frac{1}{2}$  points; University of Iowa,  $19\frac{1}{2}$ ; Grinnell, 14; Cornell, 9; Simpson, 5; Des Moines, 4—fifteen points more than all the competing schools!

***Tribute  
to Dr.  
Monilaw***

Dr. Monilaw was nine years director of Drake athletics. He came at a time when Drake had never won a standing. The first meet Drake scored 15 points; in the second 35, winning second place; the third year carried away first honors; and followed with the phenomenal record of four firsts in succession! His record stands unimpeached as "a man of clean morals as well as clean athletics; a man of intellectual attainments as well as of application and knowledge; a man of physical accomplishments as well as of ideas of physical development. He stands in the forefront of all athletic directors of Drake." This tribute was written in 1906. Dr. Monilaw left Drake to become head of athletics at the University of Missouri.

***Records  
for 1914***

Other remarkable records were made in 1914. Red Shearer headed the list of point winners,  $59\frac{3}{4}$ —more than any other two made. McCoy and Captain Watson stood second and third, with Thompson but one point behind Watson. McCoy had 24 points; Watson, 19; Thompson, 18; Blackburn, 17; Davidson,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ ; Krull, 14; Feike,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; Scott, 3. In the dual meet with Grinnell that year, Drake won  $92\frac{1}{2}$  and Grinnell  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; in the meet with the University of Iowa Drake won by 88 to 39 points; Ames was defeated by 69 to 58; and Drake won the state meet by  $48\frac{1}{2}$  points to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  for Ames and 34 for Iowa. These records were compiled by Coach John L. Griffith.

***Charles M.  
Best***

Among the coaches that served under Monilaw as director was Charles M. Best, 1900-1901. He was a graduate of the Cumberland Valley State Normal and of Dickinson College, completing his course at Lafayette, Pennsylvania, where he was quarterback on the team that defeated the University of Pennsylvania and tied Princeton and Cornell Universities. He was assistant sporting editor of the Philadelphia *North American* and coach at Celtaham Military Academy—one of the six in a league

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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of coaches, such as Dr. Williams, at the University of Minnesota in 1901; Dr. Vail, the celebrated quarterback at the University of Pennsylvania, and Bergen of Princeton.

Following Coach Best came Godlove Orth Dietz, the "famous Northwestern halfback," who became Drake coach in 1902. He was born October 17, 1872, at Onarga, Illinois, and entered Grand Prairie Seminary at the age of eighteen, and finished his preparatory course in 1895; took a business course the following year and entered Northwestern University in the fall of 1897; entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1899, and then returned to Northwestern in 1900, finishing his law and graduating in 1902, coming to Drake the fall after his graduation.

**Coach  
Dietz**

Another of the men who made his mark in Drake was William Martin Heston, who was born at Jefferson, Iowa, and when five years of age was taken to Grant Pass, Oregon, where he later played at halfback on the San Jose Normal School squad for one year and another year as guard, being considered the best all-around man that institution had. He entered the University of Michigan in 1901 and was placed at halfback. He scored over eighty touchdowns for Michigan and never missed a game on account of injuries. He is said to have gained more ground than any other two players in the country, earning the expressive sobriquet of "Touchdown Heston." In his work at Drake he repeated some of his exploits, carrying the ball two hundred and forty yards while the Michigan team carried it but two hundred and sixty-one yards. Guy ("Pat") Crowe, who was assistant coach at Drake in 1908, under John L. Griffith, starred at end for several years at Iowa, and later established a record at Lafayette high school, Buffalo, New York, where he died October 10, 1913. He became widely known throughout Iowa and the central west; took up newspaper work and "newspapered" himself all over Europe. He was the son of Senator Crowe, of Mapleton, Iowa, to which place his remains were returned.

**William  
Martin  
Heston**

**"Pat"  
Crowe**

John L. Griffith became director of athletics in Drake in 1908 and also instructor in history. He took his A. B. at Beloit College in 1902 and then taught history and political science in Yankton College, Yankton, South

**John L.  
Griffith**

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Dakota, and the same at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, from which place he came to Drake. His wife, with her A. B. from Beloit, became instructor in German in Drake, having taught three years in the public schools of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and from 1905 to 1908 in Morningside College. With the coming of Griffith came "a numerous, husky and talented bunch, including a number of high-school stars," who entered Drake in the fall of 1908—the first in years. It was soon discovered that Drake had struck a rich "lead" and a great leader in Coach Griffith. In 1911 he was called the "greatest football coach in the commonwealth." Captain George McCreight said of him: "His character and high ideals made him honored and respected not only in Drake University but all over the Missouri Valley. His greatest contribution is as a personal leader of the men he coaches." Griffith became Dean of Men in 1913, but still continued to be coach of the football team until 1916, when he relinquished all but general supervisory power in athletics. On accepting the position as Dean of Men Griffith made one of the finest addresses given in the assembly during the year, pleading for a greater and better Drake, regarding the "molding of the student body into a distinctly Drake type as one of his most important duties." Perhaps Griffith did more to realize this high ideal than any other athletic director Drake has ever had. His own personal qualities, his sincere Christian character, his courage, his manly straightforward career, secured for him a deep loyalty on the part of the young men and the profound admiration of the people of all classes. He did much to lift athletics to the higher plane in Drake and throughout the whole Mississippi Valley. Of him it was said in 1913: "He is a manly man, inspiring the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact. Few coaches in this section have a better knowledge of the game. His personal hold on men is little short of marvelous. Loved by his friends, he has so conducted himself and his team as to have gained the friendship and wholesome respect of rival college leaders." There could be no higher praise than this. He was granted leave of absence during the war, Professor D. W. Morehouse becoming acting Dean of Men and later succeeding to that office, when Griffith was appointed Commissioner of the

*A Christian  
Gentleman*



Big Ten League, a position which he still occupies—everywhere recognized as one of the outstanding athletic leaders of America and of the world—a Christian gentleman in a world where men test their muscles, their mettle, and their manhood.

Perhaps no better place can be found to speak of the service rendered by Drake men in the World War. If it be true, as Thomas Hughes asserts, that the battle of Waterloo was won by the English lads from Rugby and Eaton, it may be equally true that the final victory "Over There" was clinched by men from Drake and like institutions, trained on the football and track fields of Iowa and this great middle west. In President Bell's report in 1918 he thus speaks: "Five members of the faculty have enlisted: John L. Griffith, Tolbert MacRae, J. A. Wifvat, Arthur A. Morrow and Lawrence A. Stewart. The alumni now in service are represented in rank by one colonel, fifteen majors, thirty captains, seventy-five first lieutenants, thirty-three second lieutenants, and twenty-six in Reserve Officer Training Camps. Fourteen of the first lieutenants are chaplains, while thirty alumni have found places in the forces of the Y. M. C. A. workers. The nongraduates in the service number one hundred fourteen, and one hundred seventy-seven men who have been in the school since war was declared are in the service. And it is certain many Drake men are in the service, a report of whose participation has not reached the University." Certainly all will agree this is a marvelous record. President Bell adds: "The spirit of the boys who have gone into the service to insure liberty to all mankind is well illustrated in the last letter written by Captain H. C. McHenry to his mother:

*Drake Men  
in the  
"World  
War"*

"Mother, Dear: As we are all ready to go, just waiting for the word to set us in motion, your old pal wants to say adios to you all alone.

"We've been good pals, and have liked the same things, and now for the time being we are separated, but, mother dear, it will be only for a little while and I will be back with you again.

"I will try to be a credit to you. I will never be a coward to bring disgrace to you.

"Good-bye, mother. God keep you safe!

"HARRY MCHENRY."

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Captain  
Harrison  
Cummins  
McHenry**

This letter was written on the morning of March 5, 1918, just before the One Hundred Sixty-eighth United States Infantry (the "Rainbow Division") went into their first action in the first-line entrenchments in France. Captain McHenry was in command of Company B of the Forty-second Division, the first division to take over a sector. He had left his post and gone to another to order a rocket sent up as a signal for a more general barrage, when he was struck by a German shell and instantly killed. He was the first officer among Iowa troops to be killed in action. His mother is a sister of the late Senator A. B. Cummins—hence his middle name. Captain McHenry graduated from the Drake College of Law in 1914 and was captain of the track team that year. He was married to Miss Lucile Romine, a former Drake girl, in 1917. He was only one of the "Gold Star" band who went out from Drake and made the Great Adventure—the story of all of whom this historian would like to tell, and may at some future time. It is doubtful if any other school in Iowa, perhaps no other in America, made a greater contribution to the World War final triumph than did Drake University. Chaplain Winnifred E. Robb of the "Rainbow Division," another Drake man, in his volume "The Price of Our Heritage," has told the story of the Iowa men who lost their lives in France with the One Hundred Sixty-eighth United States Infantry. It can justly be claimed as a part of Drake's contribution to the cause of human freedom—a contribution we seem easily to forget!

**"The Price  
of our  
Heritage"**

**The "Ford  
Peace  
Ship"**

One who had an unusual distinction during the World War was Ora Guessford, who was Drake's representative on the "Ford Peace Trip" in 1915. This was set down as a "Fool's Errand," and it accomplished little or nothing for the cause of peace. "The odds against the expedition were insuperable;" but what multiplied tragedies of the great struggle and mountains of international debts might have been avoided had men and nations met the Ford Peace Party in the spirit that sent it forth. When rich men generally catch something of the spirit of internationalism and good will symbolized by the "Ford Peace Ship" there will be no more world wars. But until they do, these national and continental and world conflicts may occur as the outgrowth of our ever-increasing and con-

tinually more complicated economic relationships. Perhaps the very complexities and perplexities will compel a saner and therefore a safer sort of internationalism and world diplomacy in the interest of self-preservation and civilization.

A remarkable article in the May-June number of the *Drake Alumnus*, 1917, says: "There are about two hundred Drake men in the World War service, looking toward the battle front in France—seventy alumni, thirty-two former students and thirty-five students already in the service. Forty-two Drake men accepted for the Second Officer's Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to go into training August 27, 1917. More Drake men accepted for the Second Training Camp than from all other schools in Iowa, excepting the State University and Ames. (A complete list is given of graduates, non-graduates and students—an imposing list; also of Drake men receiving commissions—twenty-four at that time.) Every Drake man who entered training camp remained to the end—a testimonial to the adaptability and sterling stuff of which they were made, when it is considered that, of all who entered, from one-fourth to one-third were dismissed for various causes, not a Drake man dismissed!"

**"Not a  
Drake Man  
Dismissed"**

The Drake Relays was founded by Coach John L. Griffith in 1909 and the first meet was held April 23, 1910, with three universities and three high schools represented by eighty-two athletes. The next year eight universities and eight colleges and twenty-three high schools were represented by two hundred forty-two athletes. The growth was so rapid that by 1915 the Drake Relays had come to be regarded as one of the important events in the Missouri Valley schedule, and also included many schools in the Chicago conference. By 1921 there were fifteen universities, seventeen colleges, thirty high schools with five hundred and sixty-five athletes, including some world-renowned representatives. Only during the war, in 1918, did the attendance fall off. During that time Major Griffith was in the service of the War Department, in charge of athletics, first at Camp Dodge, later at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, then at Camp Oglethorp, Macon, Georgia, and still later he was placed in charge of all the athletic training in the military camps of the

**Drake  
Relays**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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United States. At the close of the war he joined the staff of the School of Athletic Coaching, at the University of Illinois, and so was lost to Drake. The success of the Drake Relays has been largely due to him and his unflagging interest. For twelve years he was the starter. He is recognized as one of the greatest figures in the athletic world.

### **Two Great Athletes**

Coach Franklin ("Pitch") Johnson participated in the relays during 1922, 1923 and 1924, taking second place in the high hurdles in 1923 and 1924. In 1924 he took first place in the National A. A. U. and went to Paris with the Olympic team. Another representative of Drake was Howard Drew, the holder of the world's record in all dashes from thirty to two hundred fifty yards. He defeated Leo Patterson in the fifty and the two-hundred-twenty-yard dash in the first indoor track and field meet of the Interstate Athletic Association held at Kansas City in 1920; and also won the one hundred and the two-hundred-twenty-yard dash in the dual meet between Drake and Iowa State, April 4, 1920.

### **Drake Wins Relay Banner**

By 1916 the Drake Relays had become third in size in the world, exceeded only by the Penn Relays and the Olympic Games, according to a statement in the *Drake Delphic*, March 31, 1916. If this be true, it is a most remarkable record to be made in five years. In 1916 Drake was the only Iowa school to win a banner in the relays the second time, the first being in the short relays in 1913. Drake at that time is credited with being the only school that had ever won a banner in the relay meeting of the university section.

### **"Sunset Salute"**

The last relay meet held in the old Drake Stadium was in 1925. Good-bye to the old stadium was spoken by the Ninth Artillery from Fort Des Moines in a "sunset salute," fired April 25, 1925. Work on the new stadium was begun May 1, 1925. It was built under a joint arrangement with the Board of Trustees and the Greater Des Moines Committee, with Carl Weeks president of the corporation. Bonds for \$150,000, at six per cent, were sold in forty-eight hours, including \$75,000 debenture bonds offered by the Greater Des Moines Committee. Drake, under the corporation agreement, raised \$50,000 cash. The plans for the new Stadium and Field House were drawn by Burdette Higgins, an alumnus of Drake

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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and the son of Lafayette Higgins, who had surveyed and planned the old stadium. The opening of the new stadium occurred October 10, 1925. Mr. Carl Weeks presented the stadium and President Morehouse accepted on behalf of the University. The Drake band of fifty pieces paraded across the field and the ceremonies created a feeling of elation in the hearts of all Drakes and sympathizers, rejoicing over the new day of opportunity and power and popularity that had come to the University. The day was further celebrated by Drake defeating the Kansas Aggies by a score of 19 to 0. The inscription over the west entrance of the Field House is: "Courage, Honor, Culture"—symbolizing the high standards of Drake, in athletics, in scholarship and true citizenship. The seating capacity is put at 18,000, and at the time of its completion it was regarded as the finest athletic plant in Iowa and the most beautiful in the entire west—and completely financed.

*New  
Stadium  
and Field  
House*

Much of the success of Drake University for the past ten years is due to the popularity and constantly growing prestige of Coach Ossie Solem, who came to Drake in 1921 from Lombard College, becoming "Drake's Maker of Men." He was a Minnesota star in his earlier years, a successful coach at South High, Minneapolis; at East High, Des Moines, and at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. His career as college coach opened at Grinnell before the World War, where he won for himself the rank of captain. He signalized his entrance into the Missouri Valley football by defeating the Jayhawkers, October 15, 1925, by a score of 15 to 7, before a crowd of eight thousand at Haskell Indian Institute field. "A magnificent team won a magnificent victory." The *Drake Delphic* of January 22, 1925, says: "Drake has established a high mark under Ossie Solem, the 'Silent Mentor,' in the development of a football machine that can be termed the greatest Bulldog aggregation fans have been privileged to see. They have won in four years twenty-two games, tied one and lost six, for a grand percentage of .766, since he came to Drake in 1921. In this time he moulded a team from thirteen dependable men and about a half dozen mediocre athletes, which the first year won five and lost two of the seven games played, into the undefeated team of 1922. In their second year Drake tied with Nebraska for the Missouri Valley Championship by winning four games and

*Ossie  
Solem*

*Drake in  
National  
Football*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Three  
Great  
Athletes**

easily defeating their opponents in two intersectional games—Colorado Aggies and Missouri Aggies. Drake won from Cornell, Kansas, Ames and Washington—all clean-cut victories, thus establishing Drake in national football circles. Men who made outstanding reputations during these years were Ike Armstrong, assistant Varsity coach of the undefeated team of 1922, regarded as one of the greatest fullbacks Missouri Valley has ever known; Bill Boelter, pronounced 'Drake's greatest athlete'; Otis McCreery, who assisted Boelter in coaching the Freshmen, once a star on a Minnesota team for two years and a member of one of Minnesota's greatest backfields; 'Tug' Wilson, 'the man behind the guns,' whose promotion and management put Drake on the map in every line of athletics—'his services to Drake far greater than he is credited.'

**"All Solem-  
Coached  
Team"**

What was called the "All Solem-Coached Drake Team," as picked by old Drake athletes, covering eight years of Solem's coaching, included: Ray Peterson, center; Lester Jones, Vivian Marsh, guards; Al Krueger, Charles Denton, tackles; Ben Lingenfelter, Ted Sloan, ends; Ivo Niggemeyer, quarterback; Bill Boelter, Sam Orebaugh, halfbacks; Dick Nesbitt, fullback. These were selected after the Drake-Ames game in 1928—but not without dissent. The fact is, it is difficult to pick an "All-Team," for all will not agree. And to mention some and not all is manifestly unfair, and no one regrets this more than an impartial historian, with no pets or preferences—wanting only to tell the truth that sets Drake in the light that lures and leads to yet greater things and nobler triumphs and loftier ideals and attainments. Solem's testimony as to the character of his team in 1925 is significant: "Maybe I haven't good ears, but I don't believe I have heard a word of profanity on the field this year!" What a testimony—to him and to them!

**Harold  
Ebert**

A man that made for himself a warm place in the hearts of Drake was Harold Ebert, for several years track coach, a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts, 1921. "He was the personification of all the better qualities of manhood. He was probably the greatest basketball guard Drake ever had. He was a star performer at football and in track as well, able to give the best when the difficulties were most apparent. He will remain the ideal athlete with the great



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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fighting heart and the fine sportsmanship which made him so popular on the campus and with spectators. A rare gentleness was his distinguishing characteristic above and beyond everything else. He was always the Drake Gentleman Eby, and won his way by the fine courtesy inherent in his nature. Nobody could understand it. It made him irresistible. He was loyal—loyally companionable to all who worked with him in all departments and throughout the University." His death occurred in October, 1927—and rarely has the University mourned more deeply and sincerely.

All old Drakes will be interested in recalling some of the familiar nicknames given to favorite and famous athletes: M. N. Banks was called "Coach"; Captain Russell Sprong was known as "Cupid"; assistant coach Harry Bell was called simply "Harry"; Harold Ebert was named "Eby"; H. Ostrus was "Pop"; J. Lutz was "Tiny"; J. Pandy was "Keg"; C. Scarff—"Cec"; H. Thomas—"Tommy"; W. Murphy—"Murf"; D. Sawyer—"Don"; D. Shaw—"Shaw"; R. Hickman—"Hix"; P. Hornaday—"Paul"; E. Brown—"Brownie"; G. Risher—"Rish"; C. Amme—"Schletz"; L. Niggemeyer—"Nig"; N. Cresap—"Cres"; C. Howard—"Charley"; W. Hornaday—"Ward"; T. Long—"Ted"; D. Sprong—"Dave"; G. Lemar—"Snub"; R. Goode—"Bob"; Woodhead—"Woody"; J. Haldeman—"Johnny"; L. Armstrong—"Ike"; Luther S. Whitney—"Sus"; S. Roderick—"Swede"; P. Ebelheiser—"Eby."

**"Nick-  
names"**

The origin of the name "Bulldogs" is thus told: John L. Griffith possessed two "piano-leg" bulldogs—playful pups whose ancestries were among the ritziest in dogdom. They followed the coach wherever he went and consequently every student became acquainted with them and their characteristics. A newspaper writer, in a burst of descriptive eloquence, made reference to the Drake team as veritable bulldogs. It was used in some pep meeting and found instant favor—this meeting was held at the Wellington Hotel in preparation for the Drake-Missouri game in 1909. The words in the "D" song then read, "fights like a tiger." J. L. Thomas suggested to Bob Finch that it should be, "fights like a bulldog"—and it stuck!

**Origin of  
Name  
"Bulldogs"**

The "Old Oaken Bucket" is a perpetual Grinnell-Drake trophy. H. M. Matlock, alumni secretary of Grinnell,

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**"Old  
Oaken  
Bucket"**

offered it as a trophy to be held each year by the winners of the annual Grinnell-Drake game. Drake received the "Old Oaken Bucket" in 1927. The scores of the long series of games between the rival schools are inscribed in water colors on the trophy, with room for years to come. During the years Drake's scores have kept well in the lead, but Grinnell's ability to come back is sufficiently demonstrated now and again to make the rivalry of perpetual interest and the trophy of more than traditional value—it is an institution.

**Later  
Heroes**

Of the later heroes of the football field, only merest mention can be made. Eldred Don Carlos, "the fighting Bulldog Captain," in 1925, "led his team with courage, endurance and personal magnetism, and all Drake had utmost confidence in him"—which is high praise for any man in any field. The *Drake Delphic* Extra, January 26, 1927, is dedicated to "Chuck" Everett—"universally acclaimed as one of the greatest and best sportsmen in the game." Popularity of Drake's football athletes is based upon the sportsmanship of the men who represent her, as well as upon a long string of victories. The *Delphic* was "dedicated to the man, Charles Everett the Man, not Charles Everett the athlete." While in Drake he held most major offices: Was captain of the Freshman football team; captain of the Varsity tennis team in Sophomore year; captain of the Varsity basketball team in Senior year; also president of the "D" Club—Varsity letter men's organization. He led in the *Quax* "Who's Who" in 1926 election by four to one—"receiving almost every student's vote." He was always leader—before coming to Drake he was president of the Students' Council at West High, Des Moines, and an All-State backfield man for two seasons; captain of the football, basket-ball, and tennis teams, and runner-up in the State prep-school events, in singles and doubles. He was held "one of the best sportsmen in the Missouri Valley."

**"Chuck"  
Everett**

**1928—A  
"Glorious  
Year"**

In a review of 1928 Drake athletic activities, Curtis R. Hay, sports editor, said: "1928 was an outstanding year in the history of Drake. The new Missouri Valley Conference, night football, annual Drake Relays, football, track, swimming, basket-ball and golf, all contributed to the rapidly growing reputation of the Blue and White in the athletic world." The introduction of "night football"

at Drake stadium October 6, 1928, marked a new departure, since followed by a number of other Universities. The crowd was the largest that ever attended a football game in the stadium. This year Drake defeated Simpson, 41 to 6; Marquette and Grinnell were also defeated; Missouri was beaten, 6 to 0; Washington, 20 to 0; Ames, 18 to 0; Creighton, in a blinding snowstorm, 6 to 0. Charles Delmege made a never-to-be-forgotten play with the Tigers. In all, it was a glorious year for Old D. U.

In 1930, Captain Charles Lynn King, weighing but 153, was the wonder player, earning the reputation of being "one of the shiftest ball carriers in the country, exceedingly difficult to tackle, and his long runs were the highlights of nearly every game during his years at Drake. He was a marvelous blocker, despite his light weight, and was called the 'Mighty Atom' by sportswriters. He was recognized as an All-Star."

**Captain  
Charles  
Lynn  
King**

The popularity of the Drake Relays is partly accounted for by the division of the gate receipts among the teams that make the meet possible—this has given the relays wide publicity. The newspapers of the United States in 1925 printed over one hundred thousand column inches—"a publicity second to no athletic event in America." This publicity is also partly due to the long association of Major John L. Griffith with Drake and his prominence in the athletic world. Due also to the position held by Ossie Solem and his high standing as coach and as a man. Drake's position is unusual—her location such as to command the center of the stage in athletics, and with the established "Drake Relays" the future seems assured. More and more will Drake University become the center of athletic activities.

**Drake's  
Popularity**

The popularity of Drake was emphasized in a significant manner by the friendliness of Knute Rockne, the great Notre Dame coach—the acknowledged greatest American football coach. For several years he turned down much larger universities to favor Drake, and before his tragic death had intimated to E. C. Lytton that as long as he was head of football at Notre Dame, Drake should always have a place in their schedule. A greater recognition could not come from the athletic world.

Only incidentally have other athletic activities been mentioned, and this historian at this time can not even



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Good  
Standing  
in Other  
Athletics**

begin to tell the tale! Drake has, through the years, made creditable records in basket-ball, in tennis, in golf, in swimming. As far back as 1903-1905 Drake has made rapid advance in tennis, and was admitted to the state tournament. W. A. Shullenberger was the captain in 1904 and the team won the city interscholastic meet and championship trophy cup. Drake defeated the Northwestern Golf team at Evanston in 1925 and established themselves as perhaps the outstanding college golf team of the middle west—a team that would rank high among the leading golf teams of the nation. In defeating Northwestern they became the champions of the Western Conference. Bob McKee was the Drake coach. In 1930 the Drake Swimming team won over the Iowa State College team, 39 to 35. Ralph Squire, "All-American breast stroke, took the meet easily in the 350-yard medley relay. Billie Billick was high scorer of the meet, winning first in the 40-yards and the 100-yards free-style events as well as in the shorter relays. Drake also won in swimming contests with Grinnell, Creighton and Nebraska, but lost to the University of Washington, St. Louis, and the University of Iowa; and also lost the Des Moines Conference, which was won by Washington, which Drake had previously defeated."

**A Wise  
Word**

A wise word spoken by some unknown writer was that in reference to the dual meets in 1915, in which Drake won seven firsts in the State meet, Ames four, Iowa two, and Simpson and Coe one each. *"Drake needs more men who can win second and third place—men who can possibly stretch and scratch out a single point, and thus win!"* The standing of a college or university is finally determined by the men who can finish first—and by the men who have the grit and stamina to hang on and come in second or third! And this is true in all the struggles of life. It is a conquest of spirit after all and in all. It does not necessarily mean the defeat of the other fellow or the other team; but triumph over self—the giving of self to the uttermost, as the One in the Garden and upon the Cross, of whom they say, mocking, "Others He saved, Himself he can not save!" I speak reverently.

What shall I say, what shall I do? As far back as 1915 we are told there were seventy-five organizations in Drake!—one to every twenty students! Liberal Arts was the chief organizer with a number among the Laws and

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Musics. The number of organizations and activities was then as great in Drake as in any other university of twice its size. The Men's Union and the Women's League were designed to include all men and women in the University. Next to these were the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. At that time there were six fraternities and two sororities, besides a great number and variety of honorary clubs. Then also there were five literary societies; and the list of study clubs and religious organizations was long. The list of Drake men engaged in some form of athletics in 1927 included three-fourths of all the men in the University, participating in some form of intramural competition during 1926-1927, as shown by a survey of the campus. The result revealed that 86.9 per cent participated in some form of intramural competition—most in basket-ball, kitten ball, handball, in which one hundred and ninety games were scheduled. At that time there were twelve fraternities, social and professional, that had teams entered in some of the tournaments, in addition to six independent teams. And so the activities have grown! The historian is at his wits' end—and space is gone! Some other time, some other place, perhaps some other hand, will tell the story of the old Drake Literary Societies, of the men and women that achieved fame as orators, writers—poets, essayists, novelists. It is an imposing array. You would be surprised if this historian should tell you what he has found about Drake poets—and the excellent qualities of their verse. And sometime, perhaps, in another volume, he can pay tribute to the eminent alumni of the University who have made for themselves names in the world's wide fields. It is a fascinating dream—that Other Volume!

***Manifold  
Organiza-  
tions and  
Activities***

Not a word has been said about Drake girls in athletics—but they have had and have their place. And that we may know and not forget it is well to be reminded that it was a Drake girl, Maude Humphrey, who held the national collegiate record in 1923 in the basket-ball throw, for which she was given her "D" in May of that year. What other victories are theirs, this historian confesses his shame and regret that he did not give more attention to their athletic activities. This much ought to be said: Back of every fighting team, or whether they won or lost, always there was a bunch of loyal girls. The Women's League sponsored the May Breakfasts for many years, in which

***Drake  
Girls in  
Athletics***

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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honors were bestowed—and, incidentally, the exchequer of various organizations enriched. The May Morning Breakfast and the May-Day Festival was one of the institutions of Drake for many years.

**Lest Old-  
Timers  
Forget**

But lest Old-Timers forget, there must be a reminder of the Drake Yells and Songs, of which there are many, and without which all athletics would go slow and stale. First of all there is the "White and Blue." There are not many college songs or yells the equal of it for inspiration. Several versions of it are found. It dates back to 1894, according to the *Drake Alumnus*, January, 1929, page 7, where we are told the origin of the "Blue and White" as Drake colors: An enthusiastic crowd of students was at the Rock Island depot going to Iowa City to the State track meet. Green and Red had been advocated for the "University in the woods" — (the colors of Spring and Autumn). But all were not agreed. It was decided to get some other colors, at least for decorative purposes, and Pleasant P. Sullivan of the class of '94, L. A., was sent up town for some ribbon. His esthetic eye fell upon some White and Blue and he returned with a bolt of each, just as the train pulled out for Iowa City. Passing down the aisle he generously shared the colors and thus, informally, they were adopted and have remained the University colors ever since. "White and Blue" or "Blue and White" have played a part in most college songs and there seems nothing else was found to fit the muses. Prizes have been offered for new songs, but for the most part with little success—the singers not being able or willing to get away from the old "White and Blue." And, after all, this yell is of the nature of the immortals—and can not die!

**First Form  
of "White  
and Blue"**

The form of "White and Blue," which was first used May 26, 1899, ran thus:

"White and Blue! White and Blue!  
What's the matter with Old D. U.?  
Blue and White! Blue and White!  
Drake University, she's all right!"

This was at the state meet, with Captain Homer Holland as leader in the first event of the meet—the fifty-yard dash. Another yell used on that occasion was:

"Rip, rap! Flip, flap!  
Clear the way for Tiger Cap!"



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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This was before the day of the Bulldog, evidently—Holland was the "Tiger Cap." The ancient chronicler adds: "To the credit of the opposing team it is said they obeyed to the letter." The following made up the Drake team: Holland, Pell, Sellards, Sharp, Brokaw, Clarke, Ferree, Bovee, Ringler, Keis, Johnson, Lowe, Cluin, King, Murphy, Van Vooris, Ragan, Smith, Kinney, Harris, Hapgood, Chapman. Not all took part—"Drake having athletes to burn." This was the year when Drake really swept the field for the first time.

An older yell—the first of which the historian has found record—is that given in *The Ekard*, 1890:

"Quack, Quack, Quack!  
Boom, Boom, Boom!  
Drake, Drake!"

**Oldest  
Yell**

Away back in 1895, at the time General F. M. Drake was running for Governor of Iowa, the Drake girls had a song:

"There's a Governor in our town—  
Governor Drake!  
At election knocked Babb down—  
Governor Drake!  
Every student in the town  
Knows that he has won renown,  
Makes the other party frown—  
Governor Drake!"

**Drake  
Girls'  
Song**

Chorus:

"Governor Drake—up-to-date,  
Up-to-date—Governor Drake—  
Gone successful through the mill—  
Governor Drake!  
Every student on the hill  
Knows that he is in it still,  
And he yells it fit to kill—  
Governor Drake!"

"Old D. U." in various forms, constantly recurs in songs and yells: "Give a Cheer for Old D. U.," by Ralph Lawton, is one of the best:

"Give a cheer for Old D. U.—  
Our Alma Mater, dear—  
To you, D. U.  
We pledge our loyalty!"

**"Old  
D. U."**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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"We will honor the name of Drake,  
Her cause we'll ne'er forsake—  
The glorious fame of the White and Blue  
We will sing forevermore!

Chorus:

"So come and raise your voices  
For Old D. U.  
Rally 'round your colors,  
The White and Blue.  
We must win the victory  
For Old D. U.—  
Give a cheer! Do you hear?  
Shout it loud and clear—  
Dear Old Drake!"

"All Hail to D. U.," by Ethel Springer, is another variation:

"All hail to D. U. and the D. U. men!  
We love everything in the D. U. land:  
And this is where we take our stand,  
For Bulldogs and victory are the D. U. brand.

"So here's to our school, so staunch and true—  
O here's to our own dear White and Blue!  
O here's to the sons who look to you—  
O here's to the glory of Old D. U.!"

This is rather a happy combination of Old D. U. and White and Blue. Another combination of the two is in a "New Drake Song," published in 1921:

"The brave pioneers, as they conquered the forest  
And covered the prairies with green waving corn,  
Dreamed of the future, and broad was their vision,  
Till out of their dreaming  
Our own Drake was born!

"Our own Drake, we praise thee,  
As we lift the White and Blue,  
Ringing music through the halls  
Of old D. U.  
Singing till the echoes in the hills are all awake,  
Sounding back the name we love—  
Our Drake, Drake, Drake!"

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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And still another variation of the two favorite song-and-yell ideas is in "Watch Drake Get That Ball," by Ralph Lawton:

"Watch Drake get that ball and walk right  
To the goal!  
When they hit that line they'll make  
An awful hole!  
O my, isn't it a sight?  
Look! Look! See our Bulldogs fight!

"Where is there a team as fine as  
Old D. U.—  
That can play the game as well as  
White and Blue?  
O there never was such a team—  
Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Back in 1901 Dean Howard encouraged the idea of a new "Drake Song," but gave the following as the sum and substance of all that were sent in:

"White and Blue! White and Blue!  
To thee, Old Drake, we'll e'er be true;  
Blue and White! Blue and White!  
We'll sing thy praise by day and night!"

And, after all, this about sums up the spirit of love and loyalty to the University and to the colors that represent her everywhere.

Back in 1916, Alice Ware, the daughter of a missionary in China, and herself a missionary, wrote "The Girls' D. U.," which was adopted and sung at a pep meeting, November 1, 1916, with girls acting as captains, appointed by Valda Hall, who was president of the Woman's League:

"Some say the college girls have no business giving  
A college yell,  
A college yell!  
But we will shout as long as we are living  
To beat Grinnell,  
To beat Grinnell!"



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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And we will set the campus madly ringing,  
With White and Blue,  
With White and Blue—  
We loyal girls with hearts so proudly singing  
To old D. U.!

Chorus:

“Rah! Rah! Rah! Listen to what we say:  
White and Blue! White and Blue!  
We’ll win the game today!  
The Team! The Team! The Team!  
The Team! The Team!  
Altogether yell—  
Drake can, can, can—beat Grinnell!”

One of the historic games was with Grinnell in 1915, and the song for the occasion was “Poor Grinnell,” sung to the tune of “Old Black Joe”:

**“Poor  
Grinnell”**

“Gone is the game, from my backfield snatched away;  
Gone is my line, it is stretched upon the hay;  
Gone is my pep, now I toll a funeral bell—  
I hear those Bulldogs yelling still:  
Poor Grinnell!

Chorus:

“Drake did it! Drake did it!  
Now I hear the tolling bell;  
I hear those Bulldog Drakes  
Still yelling—Poor Grinnell!”

So confident of victory was Drake that before the game a mock funeral of “Poor Grinnell” was held, the band leading the procession from down town where a real demonstration was staged, the corpse lowered from the Walnut Street bridge. All day admiring friends passed by to view the remains in the coffin. Then came the game—and Grinnell won by 58 to 0—the largest score Grinnell ever handed Drake! They were a little previous in their funeral, as Mark Twain said when his own funeral was announced.

Still another variety of the White and Blue is “When Drake Goes Marching Down the Field,” sung to the tune, “Johnny Fill Up the Bowl”:

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BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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"When Drake goes marching down the field — hurrah,  
hurrah!

Then poor old ————— will have to yield, hurrah,  
hurrah!

When the Bulldog crew  
Goes smashing through

There's a victory for the White and Blue.

'Tis Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Johnny fill up the bowl!

Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Johnny fill up the bowl!"

Perhaps the most used form of the "White and Blue"—  
"Blue and White" is the following:

"White and Blue! White and Blue!

Rah! Rah! D. U.

Blue and White! Blue and White!

Drake, Drake! All Right!"

Still another to "Old D. U.," written by U. N. Known,  
and sung to "My Maryland," is here given as published  
in the *Drake Delphic*, October 12, 1911:

"Old D. U.—our Old D. U.—

Hail to you, our Old D. U.!

For victory we sing to you—

Old D. U.! Our Old D. U.!

"In battles royal we'll e'er be true,  
To colors loyal, both White and Blue:  
So loud we sing, let voices ring,  
For Old D. U.! Our Old D. U.!"

The first reminder of the World War is a new Drake  
song hit, published November 18, 1914, and sung to "It's  
a Long, Long Way to Tipperary":

"Let's all fight for our Varsity,  
And to her name be true;  
Let's all fight for our Varsity,  
And her colors, White and Blue:  
Fight hard for the victory,  
Fight on White and Blue!  
Let's fight, fight for our own Varsity—  
For our own D. U."

**First  
Reminder  
of "World  
War"**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Most  
Effective  
Yells**

Probably the most effective Drake yells for pep meeting are the "Locomotive":

D—R—A—K—E  
D—R—A—K—E  
D—R—A—K—E  
D—R—A—K—E  
DRAKE!"

D—R—A—K—E  
D—R—A—K—E  
Who-Rah! Who-Rah!  
Drake University—Iowa!"

The "Rising Yell" — whistling until up, then Drake three times; also the "What's What" and "Can, Can":

"Say! What?  
That's what!  
What's what?  
That's what they all say!  
What do they all say?  
Beat Grinnell!" (or Ames, etc.)  
  
"Who can, can, can?  
We can, can, can—  
Beat Grinnell!" (Or Ames, etc.)

And of course nothing would be quite all right unless "The Gang's All Here":

"Hail! Hail! The gang's all here!  
What to what do we care!  
What to what do we care!  
Hail! Hail! The gang's all here!  
What to what do we care now!"

"Rah for the Blue and White," by Eleanor Cameron, class of 1911, the music to which is given in the *Drake Delphic* of May 22, 1909, has a lifting lilt:

"O there's nothing like the pleasure of the good old college days,  
When time trips out his measures to the merriest of lays;  
When the fellows get together and there's not a cloud about,  
Then our hearts are like a feather and we let our voices out.



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BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Chorus:

"Rah for the Blue! Rah for the White!  
Hearts that are true; skies that are bright!  
Who would not be happy and free  
Under the good Old D? Drake!  
Give her a song! Roll it along!  
Drake's loyal band, all lend a hand!  
Shout with your might—  
Drake, Drake, all right!  
Rah for the Blue and White!

"O there's nothing like the flavor of life's bubbling cup of  
wine

When the odds are in our favor and we rout the foemen's  
line;

When the college yells are ringing and the rooting's good  
and strong

And we hear the fellows singing, while we rush the ball  
along.

"They may tell their glowing stories of the things that life  
will bring,

But there's nothing like the glories of the campus in the  
spring,

When the days are flying and we seize their fleeting  
train,

And there's never time for sighing when we swell the  
rousing strain."

A new "Rally Song," in the competition for an Alma  
Mater song, was written by Mrs. Charles D. Marckrest,  
of the class of 1892, and published in the *Drake Alumnus*,  
March, 1920, and sung to "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp":

***"Rah for  
the Blue  
and White"***

***Alma  
Mater  
Song***

"In our homes we've heard the call,  
Mater Drake has sent to all,  
And to us who were her children long ago!  
O how happy now to greet  
Dear old Drakes whom now we meet  
Face to face—the pictures hung on memory's wall.

Chorus:

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, do you hear us coming,  
Dear old Alma Mater Drake?  
From the East and from the West,  
To the college we love best—  
The long years of silence now we break."

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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**Drake  
Alma  
Mater  
Hymn**

The "Drake Alma Mater Hymn," the words of which are by Emma J. Scott and the music by Clifford Bloom, published in 1925, is worthy the place that has been accorded it in Drake annals. It is stately in its movement, with not a little of the majestic in both words and melody—it sings well and will doubtless live, not only for its tribute to the fathers and founders of the University, but for its appeal to the idealism that makes the perpetuity of such an institution possible:

"With broad and firm foundations  
Our fathers built for Drake;  
With loyal veneration  
Our way today we take,  
To honor high our Varsity,  
In all she strives to do.  
May fame and wealth attend her—  
Our dear old White and Blue—  
May fame and wealth attend her,  
Our dear old White and Blue!

"Thy loyal children ever,  
Throughout the nation wide,  
Will cease to bless thee never,  
For riches multiplied.  
In grateful adoration  
Their love will bear anew—  
A full and rich oblation,  
Dear Alma Mater, true—  
A full and rich oblation,  
Dear Alma Mater, true!"

But the most popular of all Drake's songs and the one that will abide the centuries to be, is "Here's to the Man Who Wears the D"—the author of which this historian has not discovered. It has the march of the millenniums in it!

**"Here's to  
the Man  
Who Wears  
the D"**

"Here's to the man who wears the D,  
Makes a good fight for the Varsity;  
Here's to the man who's fought and won,  
Shown his true worth as a true Drake son;  
O here's to the man who's brave and bold,  
Ready to battle as knights of old—  
Fights like a bulldog for VICTORY—  
O here's to the man who wears the D!"

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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"Here's to the Man Who Wears the D" is to the student as the "Star-Spangled Banner" is to a citizen of the United States. It is always sung while standing with bare heads—in chapel, on campus, in the stadium, in army and navy barracks, at housewarmings and theater parties—always standing with bare heads. To a Drake student there is nothing finer, nothing more beautiful, nothing more inspiring. It has snatched victory from the jaws of defeat countless times on the gridiron, floor, court, track and diamond. "The most beautiful song heard in an army barrack during the World War," says the editor of the *Drake Delphic*, October 14, 1919, was "'Here's to the Man Who Wears the D,' struck up by an army song leader who had been a Drake Glee Club singer before the war. It was picked up by dozens of Drakes and was the means of forming many close friendships between students who had never known each other in school, but who were found and bound in a common bond of fellowship by the grand old song." As long as Drake continues, as long as memory endures, as long as love lures, "Here's to the Man Who Wears the D" will hold its place in Drake traditions and Drake triumphs!



# ADMINISTRATION, BUILDING ERAS, ENDOWMENT, EXPANSION, BEGINNING OF NEW ERA

## CHAPTER XII

*The Test  
of All In-  
stitutions*

THE FOUNDING OF AN INSTITUTION is easy compared to its administration. This is true in state and church and school. Macaulay, the English historian, in speaking of the future of the United States, said that the real test of Democracy would come when there were no more public lands for ever-expanding populations, and the people were congested in great cities. And we are coming to see that he was right. Democracy is on trial today—in America, in Europe, in Asia—and the issues are vital to civilization. The test of all institutions is in administration.

*Inter-  
linking  
Relations*

Will our statesmen be sufficient for the task of administering the Greater Republic, the great cities, the great universities, the great religious organizations? I say statesmen, for it requires the qualities of true statesmanship to administer any large institution—the problems and perplexities are much the same. The old New England “town meeting” served its time and place. Local self-government is democracy in its infancy; but grown-up democracy is a difficult proposition. There are so many self-interests—selfish interests entering into the problems of prohibition, power, utilities, crime, monopolies of all sorts, internationalism—everything that has to do with economics—and what has commercialism not to do with, under our complex, interlinking civilization?

*Twentieth  
Century  
Tragedies*

The old “Academies” have passed; the small denominational colleges have gone or are going; the great State Universities are here; the millionaire institutions are more and more insistent on ever-enlarging endowments. The tragedies in the field of religion—of the small churches, village and rural, which have been the feeders of city churches and the chief sources

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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of supply for recruits in the ministry and on the mission fields, are multiplying. The pathos of the passing of the country church and the country school is a present-day realization, which many of us can not recognize without a pang of memory and regret. But consolidation, centralization, the chain stores, billion-dollar congresses, corporations, banks, are here to stay—this is the age of anathema of all things provincial, individual, local. And more and more administration of laws—forever multiplying—of institutions, ever enlarging, becomes increasingly complicated, exacting, wearing, until it appears that the time may come when to become President of the United States will mean a death sentence. And so of the pastor of a large city church, the president of a great educational institution. It is a situation, a reality and not a theory that confronts us. We are in the twentieth century of organization and unification, centralization, cooperation.

Drake University is here—and fifty years of history has been written. The Past is pathetic with struggle, remarkable with achievements, under the pioneer conditions; the Present is pressing with its problems of the age—economic, educational, social, spiritual; the Future is problematical with its multiplying demands on the resources of men and means; and administration must bear the brunt of the burden and meet the human need—hungering, hurrying, harrowing human demands of the Age ahead, the Tomorrow and the Day After Tomorrow!

The administration of the "University in the West Woods" was, after all, rather a simple thing. There was only one building and the student body was small, living was simple, if not easy, needs were not many, society was primitive; but life and love were the same—are the "same yesterday, today and forever!" I am glad we have One who understands! There were perplexities then as now. George T. Carpenter from necessity was the first President, yet only nominally. From the first it was his desire and plan to be Chancellor—the one who had a general oversight, but who could leave the actual administration to other hands. So we find that in 1882-1883, B. J. Radford, at that time pastor of the Central Church,

*Day After  
Tomorrow*

*B. J.  
Radford*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### **Two Patriarchs**

was made president—some have called him the first President. He remained, however, but one year, and then returned to Eureka, Illinois, his old home, where his affections have always centered, and where he still lives—an old man, ninety-two years of age, and still mentally vigorous, spiritually alert and aggressive. He was born December 23, 1838, the son of Benjamin Johnson and Frances Taylor (Lawrence) Radford. His education was received at Eureka College, with the A. B. in 1866, A. M. in 1872 and LL. D. 1893. He was minister of the Church of Christ in Eureka and teacher in the college, 1870-1881; pastor of the Central Church of Christ, Des Moines, and president of Drake University, 1881-1883; pastor, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1885-1886; Denver, Colorado, 1890-1892; president of Eureka College, 1876-1877; and for several years dean of the Bible department. He is the author of "The Court of Destiny," a long narrative poem in the style of Milton's "Paradise Lost"; and has through the years been connected editorially with the *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati. He is doubtless the oldest living man who has ever been in any way associated with Drake. J. Mad. Williams is probably next to Radford—these two patriarchs are fitting representatives of the pioneers, links in the endless chain of love that binds us and bids us Forward, with faces ever toward the Dawn!

### **D. R. Dun- gan, Vice President**

In 1883, D. R. Dungan became acting president, and according to his own statement he was really the president, though Chancellor Carpenter was nominally so. As vice president from 1884 to 1887, D. R. Dungan was acting president, while professor of Sacred Literature, and on him fell the immediate demands of administration, while Carpenter gave himself to the affairs of the rapidly growing institution, particularly in financing and preparing the way for further enlargement and the developing of his plans to build a real University of closely related colleges, after the English plan, on which he proposed to model Drake.

### **Chancellor George T. Carpenter**

George T. Carpenter appears as Chancellor from 1882 to the time of his death in 1893. In this twelve years the institution had grown to a commanding place in the educational affairs of the Commonwealth. The



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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marvel of it has never truly been realized, perhaps. Other institutions with similar ambitions had failed in Des Moines and in other places throughout the west. It was the boom era in the founding of colleges, or perhaps it were more historically exact to say that it was the beginning of the end of the educational enthusiasm for founding new colleges and universities. In that early era every little educational adventure aspired to be a university! In fact, they were called universities, though like Drake, with only the woods and the hazel-brush for a campus, or the wide sweep of the prairies! It was really a dangerous, a foolhardy undertaking, after the practical failure of Oskaloosa College and the collapse of numerous other similar undertakings by other large religious bodies. The courage of George T. Carpenter and the men who came with him to Des Moines is an astounding thing. Their success is all the more astounding, when the circumstances are considered. They began the undertaking, not on the high tide of educational enthusiasm, but on the ebb tide, with the discouragement of failure on every hand, the warning finger of sadder and wiser men! And they succeeded!

Several things contributed to this amazing beginning and growth. It was the strategic time and place. Des Moines was just beginning to preen herself and fluff her feathers for a westward flight. The city, proudly, was beginning to put on airs. The business interests that heretofore had centered along the river front, on both sides, were expanding; the street cars were seeking green fields and pastures new—literally! Old Dr. Turner was shrewdly casting his eyes to the west woods. Des Moines was ready to expand—ambitious to take in the whole of Polk county! The first suggestion of a University was rather coldly received, according to the old chroniclers. It took the enthusiasm of D. R. Lucas; the quiet, conservative confidence of John B. Vawter; the desperate determination of G. T. Carpenter; the ready, laconic response of General F. M. Drake, with his \$20,000, to begin such an undertaking. The sheer adventure of the thing is a matter of marvel even today! What was \$20,000 toward the building of a University in the wilderness? To found a school may be to play the

*The Adventure and  
the Men  
Who Dared*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### **University in the Underbrush**

fool! To undertake to build a University in the Underbrush was such folly as only preachers and teachers could be guilty of dreaming—and daring to do! The daring of the thing gives it all a touch of romance—the romance of the great west. And so the deed was done! And then a whole lot of problems and perplexities of administration were born—and more of them with every passing year, until now, at the end of the first half century, the problems are fairly staggering.

### **Expansion in Ten Years**

Chancellor Carpenter gave himself with sacrificial devotion to the big questions of building, expansion and unification. It is surprising to read in the announcements for 1891-1892: "The buildings are seven in number: The Main Building, a large structure, 90 by 120 feet, is three stories high. In this building are the lecture rooms of History, Modern Languages, Greek, Hebrew, Applied Mathematics, Latin Language and Literature, Pure Mathematics, Mental and Moral Sciences, English Language and Literature, Sacred Literature and Science of Accounts; besides the Art Workroom, Art Hall, Countingroom, Literary Society halls, Library, Draughting room, *Delphic* office, President's office, Chancellor's office, Piano rooms and Assembly room!" Think of all this array of activities in one building! No wonder that "Sacred Literature and the Science of Accounts" are tied up together! They must have had some very vital relations in the building of this University—as of all universities! Then there was "the Chapel, a brick building of Gothic architecture, with a seating capacity of sixteen hundred, owned by the church, but with reserved privileges to the University." (This was the old Chapel on the corner, where the new Religious Education building now stands.) Students' Home and Callanan Home—two dormitories, the one frame, the other brick, containing kitchens, dining halls, parlors and capable of accommodating about one hundred students. The Alumni Science Hall, 60 by 80 feet, three stories high besides the basement—just being completed in 1891. In this new Science Hall were rooms to be occupied by the Professor of Chemistry, consisting of Lecture room, Qualitative laboratory, Quantitative laboratory, Microscopic-Spectroscopic laboratory, Assay labora-

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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tory, Balance room, Store room, Private laboratory, Lecture room and laboratories of Biology and Geology, Alumni Hall, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Museum, Gymnasium, Observatory tower, Bath room and Cloak rooms. Callanan College, a large brick building down town, contained the lecture rooms of the Normal College, with Assembly Room, Laboratory, Library, Office, Piano rooms, etc. The Medical and Law Building was situated down town, on Mulberry street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and was well suited to its purpose in location and equipment. It will be agreed that this is quite an array of buildings and curriculum for a ten-year-old University in the underbrush! It took some strategy of organization to bring all this about in one decade—and Chancellor Carpenter was the man with the measuring stick that did the trick! You are beginning to have an increasing admiration for such a man—and manager? It takes a Man to be a Manager! From nothing to a University with seven buildings, eight departments, fifty-three teachers and over eight hundred students, in ten years, is an indication of Drake's growth—from 270 students at the end of 1882 to 835 at the end of 1892, shows the progress in attendance. The seventh annual catalogue in 1888 showed an enrollment of 505, a gain of 71 over the previous year—indicating that the increase was gradual. The financial development for this first period, 1881-1888, shows receipts, apart from tuition and interest, \$89,000; endowment increase from \$20,000 to \$58,910, and to \$67,043 in 1891. This is a pitifully small sum; yet Yale University, beginning with a gift of \$3,000 and three hundred and sixty books, in 1704, at the end of one hundred and thirty years had an income of only \$23,000. Princeton, after one hundred and seven years, had an endowment of only \$150,000; Brown University, the first Baptist school in America, in 1875, after sixty years, had only \$25,000 endowment. Dartmouth's assets, after thirty-five years, reached only \$25,000. Drake's development was the most astonishing of any educational institution in Iowa during these early years. Why? It was the devotion unto death of one man, Chancellor G. T. Carpenter, and the absolutely loyal support of the sacri-

***The Man  
and the  
Manager***

***From  
Nothing  
to a  
University***



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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***The  
Record  
Stands***

ficial members of the earliest faculties. Professor C. O. Denny, on the occasion of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the founding of Drake, held May 8, 1917, is credited with saying that the success of Drake University was largely due to four men—Macy, Bottenfield, Carpenter and Shepperd. The order in which the names are given is doubtless due to the reporter. Charles O. Denny was a student and teacher almost from the first—and he was not a man to make extravagant statements. This record stands.

***President  
Barton O.  
Aylesworth***

Barton O. Aylesworth became president in 1889—said to have been the “youngest college president in the United States at that time.” He came from Cedar Rapids, where he was pastor of the Church of Christ. Professor Bottenfield gave the address at his inauguration in October, 1889. The chronicler of that time says: “Drake was without a president except for the short incumbency of B. J. Radford for part of the second session.” This seems to confirm the idea that from the very first Carpenter was recognized as Chancellor, and that Radford was really the first president elected, and that the place was filled by the vice president, as D. R. Dungan has stated, and as Bottenfield seems to confirm. No vice president is given for the year 1888-1889, Chancellor Carpenter evidently administering or delegating authority to someone not named.

***His  
Peculiar  
Training***

Barton O. Aylesworth is of sturdy German and Huguenot and English stock. His uncle, Elihu Hall, devoted a life to the science of Botany and accumulated the third largest herbarium in the United States. His father fell at Chickamauga. Reared on a farm, he entered Eureka College, Illinois, in 1874, graduated in full classical course in 1879, and became pastor of the Church of Christ at Peoria, Illinois, the following year. In 1880-1881 he attended the “Special Summer School of Philosophy” at Concord, Massachusetts, under Emerson A. Bronson Alcott, W. T. Harris and F. P. Sanborn—then in their departing glory. He served alternately as pastor at Atlanta and Abingdon, Illinois, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, before coming to Drake. According to H. O. Breeden, from whom this information is drawn, “as a preacher he was poetical, practical.

philosophical, Christo-centric, progressive in trend of thought—yet holding always with unyielding grasp to the great primary truths of the Gospel.” Dr. Breeden was doubtless in position personally to know, being a graduate of Eureka College. President Aylesworth was acclaimed on every hand and was immensely popular. He instituted “Three-Minute Speeches” at Drake chapel, and his talks were pronounced “perfect gems.” He had a ready gift of language, active imagination and ardent enthusiasm of youth—and was a handsome, attractive personality. He was well read—perhaps superficially, as most men who make their boast of wide reading. His picture, in his study, surrounded with his two thousand volumes, reveals his justifiable pride in his library and in his accomplishments at an early age. His first years at Drake served to advance its standing and the publicity given him personally and to his writings was a factor in the progress of those expanding years. The writer of this history followed his career with interest, being an old Eureka boy and frankly in sympathy with much of his idealism and his poetical aspirations. But his writings, then, and now as I dip into them, seem ephemeral, even effeminate, lacking in fire and force and that spark of genius which distinguishes between the mere versifier and the genuine poet. I was disappointed then—I am sadly disappointed still.

*Disappointment*

The occasion if not the cause of President Aylesworth’s fall from favor at Drake was the coming of “Kelley’s Army.” Aylesworth was much interested in social questions—naturally would be from his slant received from the “Transcendental School of Philosophy” at Concord—and this was to his credit. Perhaps it was the way he went at it—the usual trouble with social reforms and reformers, or would-be reformers. “Kelley’s Army” was a nondescript company of poverty-stricken men from field and factory and slum and saloon, who marched across the country in protest against the economic system that made conditions then that resulted in the financial flop of 1893-1894. Aylesworth was so much interested in this social protest that he went out to Council Bluffs for personal observation and interview with the leader and his fol-

*“Kelley’s Army”*

lowers. On his return he gave two lectures in the Drake chapel, April 23, 24, on the Kelley movement; the first was descriptive of what he saw and the second was a questioning into causes and results. Announcement went out that Kelley was to speak at the Drake chapel when he and his "army" reached Des Moines. When this came to the ears of General F. M. Drake, the old Civil War veteran of many conflicts, and standpatter from down near the "Reservation," the stronghold of the old guard of things as they are and therefore ought to be, flared up and sent an abrupt telegram forbidding any such performance. The announcement that Kelley would speak at chapel was called off, either because of the telegram from General Drake, who was chairman of the Board of Trustees, or because of President Aylesworth's own decision, as claimed by his friends. The matter created much discussion and the newspapers of the times played up the dramatics and the political issues involved. And at bottom it was political, as all our problems of economics and social readjustments and administration inevitably become. It was the time of political uprising. The struggle between the "Standpatters" and the "Progressives" was in the air. A. B. Cummins was the rising star in Iowa—the issues were being joined. The "Iowa Idea" was simmering. Of course, by reason of his training and youth and enthusiasm for social investigation, President Aylesworth would be a Progressive and an aggressive. Later, in 1913, he became state organizer and lecturer for the Progressive Party in Iowa.

**Political  
Atmosphere**

In his baccalaureate address in June, 1894, President Aylesworth spoke on the subject of "Fratricide," in which he discussed the unity of the race and human brotherhood, declaring that "any attempt to hinder the completest development of the individual, either by the taking of life or the taking of opportunity, by repressive power or retarding influences, was wrong, and every wrong perpetrated upon manhood was fratricidal, social and ecclesiastical tyranny. Especially beautiful were his eulogies and allusions to the early American reformers. It was a splendid event, such as a hearer seldom forgets." This from the editor of *The Delphic*,

**The  
Glamor  
Gone**



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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L. M. Larson, or perhaps from Alva W. Taylor, the editor-elect, is appreciative praise and indicates that the sympathy of the student body was probably with President Aylesworth. He remained until 1897, but the glamour was gone!

The name of William Bayard Craig as Chancellor of Drake University first appears in the announcements for 1897-1898, following the departure of President Aylesworth. Dean H. W. Everest was the acting president and "had already established his reputation as the witty side of the faculty"—a glimpse of the dignified Everest that it is pleasing to know. *The Delphic* editor adds: "Ex-president Aylesworth's happy manner of managing students and his reputation as the best introducer in the world, are rapidly being equalled by our widely honored Chancellor Craig. This new era, the turning point in our history, can mean nothing but that we are on the highway to a great future, and to hasten, to further that, is the mission of *The Delphic*." At the Commencement in 1898, Dr. Harvey W. Everest, acting President, gave the baccalaureate address; and Dr. F. W. Richardson, of Kansas City, "one of the most prominent men in the Christian church, a writer and thinker, delivered the address to the Normal graduates, while Dean Bell gave the diplomas. An innovation was made by the class of '98 of the College of Letters and Sciences, their exercises being held on the campus, at which time "a large boulder was dedicated to Chancellor Geo. T. Carpenter, 'neath the shade of the magnificent old elm dedicated to his memory one year before. A large platform was erected almost under its spreading branches and the solemn processional of the cap and gown filed across the campus from Science Hall. The candidates for baccalaureate degrees took their places upon the temporary platform, and the most extensive and in many ways the most brilliant program under the auspices of the senior class was given. Miss Margaret Jewett was the poet of the occasion and F. C. Aldinger, of oratorical fame, followed a splendid concert given by the Iowa Military Band. His subject was "Robespierre and French Radicalism." "Philosophical and liberal, and delivered with the characteristic force

**Chancellor  
Craig**

**The "New  
Era"**

**Dedication  
of "Chan-  
cellor's  
Elm"**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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and precision, the orator linked himself even more closely to the memories of Drake's students and friends than before." Another and "startling turn in the program" was the presentation, in a fitting manner, by Bert Carr, of a new flag, "Old Glory," to General Drake, the Board of Trustees and Drake University, unfurled from the old belfry tower of the Main building.

**Margaret  
Craig**

The absence of Chancellor Craig is accounted for by the announcement of the death of Miss Margaret Craig, "daughter of our Chancellor, who passed away in the city of Denver on January 7, 1899." She had been ill with tuberculosis since early in the summer, and Chancellor Craig had taken her back to their former home in Denver, hoping she might recover. She was born in 1878, while her parents were in Iowa City, and when four years old removed with the family to Denver, where her father was pastor of the church for many years. She was a student in the high school in Denver until 1895, and then one year in the State Normal school at Greeley, Colorado, followed by a year in Carleton College, Texas, where she graduated in 1897, as salutatorian of her class. The next year she came to Drake, when her father became Chancellor. Her picture reveals an open, eager face, abnormally bright eyes, showing the intelligence and graciousness of her personality. Susie Keating Glaspell writes a three-page eulogy of this remarkable girl, taken away when she had just passed her twenty-first birthday. She was a poet of no mean gifts. There is a real cry of the heart in Susie Glaspell's tribute: "All knew her, all loved her. The inspiration of her presence was felt everywhere. She was a part of many organizations and a loyal earnest worker in everything with which she was connected. She was from the first a leader and favorite in the class of 1900. Enthusiastic, full of eager plans, shirking nothing, but creating duties for herself that would relieve others, always joyous, never condemning and never tiring, it is not strange that her classmates learned to rely upon her; it would have been impossible for them not to love her. . . . Her face was lighted with soul-fire and something told us she was not far from God!" Chancellor

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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William Bayard Craig was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in St. John, New Brunswick, December 7, 1846. When twenty-one years old he came to Chicago, and there fell under religious influences that changed his whole career. He united with the Church of Christ and shortly thereafter went to Iowa City, entering the University of Iowa, from which he graduated in 1872, followed by two years' graduate work in Yale. He then became pastor of the Church of Christ at Iowa City, where he remained seven years, and then removed to Denver, Colorado, where in twelve years he erected two large city churches and became the outstanding leader in the city, among ministers, educators and men of affairs. He was successful in business investments in mines and real estate and his name is preserved in the town of Craig, Colorado. For three years, 1894-1897, he was pastor at San Antonio, Texas, from which place he came to Drake University as Chancellor.

Drake University was in sore straits financially, following the panic of 1893-1894, and a debt of over \$65,000 had accumulated, and it was his work to rally the forces in the field and strengthen the financial resources of the University, a task in which he succeeded, providing for the indebtedness and laying plans for increased endowment and unifying the various colleges into a true university. "A growth little short of phenomenal resulted, a growth which compelled the attention of the city and state, giving promise of future enlargement, even beyond the expectations of those who, in great hope, founded the institution less than a generation ago." The chronicler concludes: "Chancellor and Mrs. Craig, through their large acquaintance in the city and state, through their position in educational and social circles, have given the University a prestige and standing to be secured in no other way."

Mrs. Craig was a woman of great personal charm, as was the Chancellor, the embodiment of courtesy and Christian graces of hospitality and good cheer. Of her at her death September 26, 1906, it was said: "An accomplished woman of unusual strength of mind and heart, she did a service for the school as a whole dur-

***Unifying  
the  
Colleges***

***Mrs.  
Chancellor  
Craig***



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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### **Shadowed Household**

ing 1897-1902, scarcely less important than that rendered by the Chancellor. Her home was ever recognized as the social center for the school and community. From this home went forth an uplifting influence, a subtle something that made men and women who entered there broader in thought and sympathy, better in impulse and life. Her charm of personality was felt in every group or gathering that she entered. All admired and loved her." Her husband and one daughter, Mrs. O. W. Lawrence, survived her. Mary Porter Craig was married to O. W. Lawrence, May 16, 1899, at which time he was pastor of the Church of Christ at Maryville, Missouri. The death of Mr. Lawrence, then pastor of the church at Yakima, Washington, November 25, 1911, was another of the tragedies that fell upon this household.

Chancellor Craig married Mary Carpenter September 10, 1908, and they went to Denver, Colorado, where Dr. Craig was pastor of the Broadway Church of Christ which he had founded. Later they removed to Redlands, California, where he became pastor. In 1913 he was seriously injured in an automobile accident, from which he never recovered. His death occurred in 1916.

### **Hill M. Bell**

Hill M. Bell was one of the most remarkable men ever associated with Drake University—one of the greatest educators and administrators that Iowa ever had. Probably we who witnessed his rise in the educational world and his epoch-making career as President of Drake University have not fully recognized the part that he played in the years of greatest expansion. He was the son of James Harrison and Elma Ann (Cooper) Bell, born in Licking county, Ohio, June 19, 1860, a descendant of John Bell, a Protestant Episcopal minister, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1710 and settled in Lancaster county, Virginia. He belonged therefore to the aristocracy of America—the North-of-Ireland stock, transferred to Virginia and then to Ohio and again to Iowa—that virile race of educators, preachers, statesmen—the pioneers of progress in the Colonies and in the great Northwest territory and later in the still primitive region of Jasper county, Iowa, whither the family removed in 1865,

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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He was educated in the rural schools and at Hazel Dell Academy, Newton, Iowa, and at Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, graduating with his B. S. in 1886. He was largely self-educated, having alternated teaching and attendance at college and university for ten years or more.

His connection with Drake began in 1888, as teacher of Mathematics in Callanan College—the Normal department of the University, where he remained two years, carrying his work in liberal arts, graduating from Drake in 1890, with his A. B. He became professor of English in Highland Park College, Des Moines, remaining four years, then becoming professor of English and Pedagogy in Lincoln Normal School, Lincoln, Nebraska, serving three years, the last two as president. In 1897 he returned to Drake as professor of Education and Dean of the Normal department, filling this position until 1902, when he became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and acting Chancellor. He had been vice chancellor since 1900. With him the office of Chancellor ceased, or, perhaps, more accurately speaking, with Chancellor Craig, and President Bell became the real administrator in 1903, on the departure of Dr. Craig. For fifteen years President Bell carried the burdens and the honors of this office—years of stress and strain, of pathos and of pain known only to men who bear in their own bodies the “growing pains” of an ever-expanding University, with the perpetual demands for enlargement, new buildings, new equipment, new teachers—more and ever more money!

**Drake's  
“Growing  
Pains”**

He came to the University in the freshness and fullness of a virile manhood, a solid, substantial man, of great physical and mental and spiritual power, a man whose presence in any company inspired respect and the recognition of an extraordinary personality. He was modest, perfectly unassuming, soft-spoken, utterly without bombast or boasting; yet a master of assemblies and a man among men anywhere. President Bell accomplished a monumental work in the administration of Drake University, during the years that included the second building era and the economic evolution that began with the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1914. He was in the thick of things and

**The Giving  
of Himself**

bore the brunt of burdens incident to the erection of buildings and the doubling of the budget that resulted from rapidly increasing attendance and the mounting cost of everything during the war. He literally gave himself. He was as much a victim of the World War as any man, officer or private, in the trenches, or who went "Over the Top," in that struggle of the ages. He was as much the sufferer as was President Wilson—and gave his life as completely. Utterly broken in health, the wreck of a once vigorous manhood, President Bell resigned in 1918 and removed to California, where he lingered in pitiful weakness, a hopeless invalid, until his death, January 9, 1927.

### ***Building Era***

It was during President Bell's administration that four buildings were erected—the new Law building was dedicated November 15, 1904; the Bible building was erected in 1905-1906, and called "Memorial Hall" at the request of the Iowa Christian Convention. The ministerial students voted on January 25, 1906, recommending to the Board of Trustees that "in the matter of tuition the men of the Bible College be placed on an equality with the students of the College of Liberal Arts." This is as it should be. In 1908-1909 an addition to the Conservatory building was added, with equipment, at a cost of \$25,000. The first wing of the Conservatory was erected in 1902-1903, just before President Bell came into office, but while he was acting Chancellor. The Carnegie Library was completed and books transferred the last week in August and first week in September, 1908. Besides these four new buildings or additions, "Haskins' Field," or the "Drake Stadium," was completed and first used in October, 1904. Largely through the personality of President Bell, Drake was made a beneficiary of the Carnegie Foundation, of \$10,000,000, established for the purpose of pensioning aged and disabled professors in colleges and universities and technical schools; and of which he was one of the first trustees. The money needed and for increased endowment was in large measure obtained through his personal influences and the activities of the Board of Trustees. It was President Bell's idea that the University must secure its funds chiefly through the personal influences of the



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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head of the institution, heads of departments, the members of the Board of Trustees and the activities of alumni. Various "field men" were employed, but the experience of the years proved that the funds secured were inadequate, considering the cost. It was this added burden assumed by President Bell, the traveling, the taxing of his strength in meeting the social and civic and professional demands, that broke his fine physique. It is a part of the tragedies of building and administering great educational institutions, or other philanthropic undertakings. Someone has to pay the price of toil and sacrifice! President Bell paid! But his work abides!

*Personal  
Influence*

And not alone in the buildings erected, but in the enlargement and unification of the University, the building up of departments, addition of new members to the faculties, and the increased salaries, did President Bell's administration mark advance. In 1888, the salaries of professors (not including the president) were for the highest \$1,000, for the lowest, \$500. In 1908, the highest \$1,900, the lowest \$1,000. The total salaries paid in 1887-1888 amounted to \$7,890, while in 1907-1908 the salaries paid amounted to \$63,000. The total income for expense purposes in 1887-1888 was \$13,100, while in 1907-1908, the total income for expenses was over \$105,000—more than eight times what it was twenty years earlier. In his sixteenth and last report, in 1918, President Bell said: "This year has been big with accomplishments, notwithstanding the depressing effects of the Great War. The people of Iowa have given to the University more than \$100,000. As a result of these gifts and the \$250,000 from the Men-and-Millions Movement we have provided for the payment of a debt of one-third of a million dollars and laid the plans for larger future gifts to the University." President Bell was blamed by some for the accumulation of this large indebtedness. But debt seems to be the price that growing institutions must pay for progress. It ought not to be—but it is!

*Financial  
Expansion*

A "Tribute to President Bell," from the Board of Trustees, signed by Charles S. Medbury, J. B. Burton, Wm. J. Goodwin, Reson S. Jones, B. Frank Prunty, said: "The growth in attendance between 1897 and

*The Price  
of Progress*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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***Tribute to  
President  
Bell***

1917, was from 1,096 to 1,744. And the years covering the President's term of office reveal a net increase in assets from \$300,000 to \$1,493,000, nearly a fivefold gain. The endowment increased from \$184,664 to more than \$800,000. It is really a difficult thing to realize that when Hill M. Bell became President of Drake University the only buildings on the campus were the Administration building with the Chapel adjoining and Science Hall! Under his administration we have seen the Law building, the Carnegie Library, the Music Hall, the Bible College, the Gymnasium and the Drake Stadium take form. Even beyond these things of physical equipment, President Bell must be credited largely with securing for Drake the recognition of every standardizing agency in America. Drake was not known to these agencies when President Bell began his work. Now the University stands with the best in the credit of the nation's academic forces. As a representative of Drake he has stood for us splendidly in the large outside field. He has been a factor of force in the relationships of American College Presidents—as president of the College section of the Iowa Teachers' Association; and later as president of that Association; as the only member of the Board of the Carnegie Foundation from the great territory lying between the Mississippi and the Rockies; as president of the governing board of the Missouri Valley Conference and acting president of the Association of American Colleges. Being so free from the disposition to exploit himself, many of Drake's own people have not realized the standing of the head of the University in American educational circles." As a recognition of his truly remarkable contribution to Drake, he was made President Emeritus of the University and so continued to the end of his days.

***Arthur  
Holmes***

The problem of securing a successor to President Bell was perplexing. Things educational as well as economical, social and religious were turned topsyturvy by the World War. Arthur Holmes, Dean of the general faculty of the Pennsylvania State College, was secured. He came with exceptional scholarship and many years' experience as minister and professor and writer, and in the prime of a vigorous manhood. In

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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scholarship, in mental power, in keenness of intellect, in range of mental and spiritual activities and attainments, he was the equal of any man who ever came to Drake. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 5, 1872, the son of William and Josephine Holmes, and was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, 1894-1895, and Hiram College, Ohio, where he received his A. B. in 1899, and his A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1903, and his Ph. D. from the same in 1908. He was pastor of a number of churches of the Disciples of Christ, in Philadelphia, 1899-1904; Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1904-1905; religious director of the Pennsylvania R. R. under the Y. M. C. A., 1905-1908; instructor in Psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, 1908-1909; assistant professor 1909-1912; assistant director of the Psychoclinic, in that institution, 1908-1912. From 1912 to 1918 he was the Dean of the general faculty of the Pennsylvania State College. And after leaving Drake in 1922 he became professor of Psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, where he remains.

Dr. Holmes is the author of the "Decay of Rationalism," 1909; "The Conservation of the Child," 1912; "Principles of Character Making," 1913; "Backward Children," 1915; joint author, "When to Send for the Doctor," 1913; author, "Controlled Power," 1924; "Mind of St. Paul," 1929. It will be seen from this that Dr. Holmes is deeply involved in the problems of the mind and in religious and social investigation. He is a student and an author but not an administrator. It was stipulated when he came to Drake that he was not to be responsible for the raising of money or in heading up financial campaigns. But the aftermath of the World War was upon us and educational institutions, like everybody and every other institution, were clamoring for money—prices were skyrocketing, salaries increasing, tuitions were being boosted—inflated values on every hand—the old basis of economics discounted; religion and morals debunking—and then everything debunked—the bottom dropped out of the bucket! Churches and schools were the first to suffer. Under this debunking process the marvel is that the University survived the deflation and preserved its

**The "De-  
bunking  
Era"**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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***Staging a  
Spectacular  
Drive***

standing. It was only the loyalty of the citizens of Des Moines and the steadfast friends of the University that saved the situation in 1920. In four days, March 22-25, 1920, Drake staged the greatest financial drive ever put on up to that time—what was called the “most spectacular event ever staged in Des Moines. Irving Brown, president of the Student Association, with three live camels, loaned by a circus, whose winter quarters was near Des Moines, headed the parade—students riding the humps. It was really a “Camelote Affair,” which the citizens of Des Moines thoroughly enjoyed! Henry’s Band of forty pieces furnished the music. The outstanding float was that of the Bible College in the form of a ship, in the center of which was a revolving world, with the countries and places marked where the Disciples of Christ have stations—where Drakes are serving as missionaries and educators. These places marked “D” were connected by white ribbons to the Alma Mater. The influence of Drake upon the far, dark corners of the earth was thus dramatically shown. Students on the float were dressed in the costumes of China, Japan, Alaska, India, Africa, South America, Philippines. Other colleges had suitable floats. Altogether it was the finest display of Drake’s world-wide reaches ever presented. The response of the citizens of Des Moines was a testimonial to the University and a demonstration of the widespread interest of the city in the future of Drake University. Over \$400,000 was secured in four days—\$187,442 the first day. The drive went over the top by \$40,000. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Peak led with the largest subscription—\$17,500. A Drake alumnus subscribed \$10,000 and the trustees of the F. M. Hubbell estate \$5,000. The Harris-Emery and Yunker department stores \$2,500 each. More than \$38,000 was brought in by a student team, headed by “Bob” Evans, the famous Drake athlete. This drive produced \$460,000, of which \$375,000 was required for indebtedness.

***“Over  
the  
Top”***

***Daniel W.  
Morehouse***

The man to succeed Dr. Holmes was already at Drake and had been here for a long while—D. W. Morehouse—a graduate of Drake, long a professor, noted astronomer, recognized in scientific circles of the world, once famous as a Drake athlete, Dean of Men

—yet so modest and utterly unassuming that even his friends and lifelong acquaintances had hardly dreamed of his becoming President. But he was the man for the hour! Providentially raised up for such a time and place as this!

“There is a Divinity that shapes our ends,  
Roughhew them as we may.”

We are so familiar with this famous couplet that we forget its deep significance in human lives—we forget the Divine call! But there is a Divine call, else life is meaningless and destiny an idle dream, education an emptiness, aspiration an aberration, dreams a delusion and a despair, fame a fanfare of fancies, hope a harp with broken strings, love a stranger on a lonely road, and with no wayside inn!

There is romance in the youth of “Dan” Morehouse, as his friends delight to call him—and it is love’s acclaim. We do not fix titles to them we love. It is not Dr. Paul or John the Beloved, or Shakespeare, or Browning or Tennyson, or Longfellow or Whittier, or Emerson or Lincoln. The writer of this history does not delight in titles. The names our mothers gave us are good enough—and they mean more. Yet titles have their place and we are glad and happy to recognize President Morehouse. It is fitting. He is President by his personality, his simplicity, his sincerity, his down-right and upright manhood, his Christian character—and all accord him this.

Daniel Walter Morehouse was born at Mankato, Minnesota, February 22, 1876, the son of Aaron and Sabra Burleson Morehouse. Two years were spent at Northwestern Christian College, Excelsior, Minnesota, 1895-1897, and when this college building was destroyed by fire he came to Drake, graduating with his S. B. in 1900; also from the University of Chicago, with an S. B. in 1902; his S. M. from Drake in 1902, and his Ph. D. from the University of California in 1914. He became professor of physics and astronomy in Drake in 1900 and has been here ever since, with the exception of time spent in advanced work in Chicago, in the University of California and as assistant in research work at Yerkes Observatory in the summer of 1909. He discovered a new comet, known to the

*A Marked  
Man*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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world as the "Morehouse Comet," September 1, 1908, for which he was awarded the Donahue Comet Medal. His long period of service in the University, as professor, as astronomer, as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Dean of Men; his almost ten years as acting President and President of the University; his commanding influence and almost endless activities in the civic life of the city, in the educational affairs of the Commonwealth; his contributions to scientific subjects and his devotion to church and school—all combine to mark him and make him one of the foremost citizens of Des Moines, the state, the nation. He is a marked man, despite his modesty—or maybe because of that crowning mark of manhood and true greatness. The city of Des Moines recognized his pre-eminence in 1928 by awarding him the honor granted to the citizen who has rendered the most distinguished service to the city during the year or during a period of years.

The Drake Observatory at Waveland Park, the gift to the University from the City of Des Moines in 1921, is another recognition accorded President Morehouse by the citizens of Des Moines and friends of Drake. It is a beautiful building, with a sightly location, and is the pet and pride of the President—all other buildings and interests shrink in comparison. He is an astronomer first of all and always—a "Watcher of the Skies." As a Seer of the Skies he made his first reputation and it is as an astronomer that he will be remembered—a Christian Scientist—one who has seen the "Light that never was on land or sea." The Drake Municipal Observatory is the just pride of the city, and a proof that the citizens of Des Moines have thought of the things beyond the reach of human arms and human wisdom; a proof, too, that they esteem a man who has vision of the things unseen and eternal, whose horizon is not limited to earth and time, but who believes in the timeless, and who lives in the realm of the Reality beyond what most of us call the Real.

Emergencies were waiting President Morehouse—the deflation following the war continued with increasing difficulties; farm values—real estate of all kinds—slumped; banks throughout the middle west failed, while war-time wages and prices prevailed. Meanwhile

***Emergen-  
cies—Ever  
Arising***



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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the operating budget reached approximately \$450,000 annually, only a small portion of which came from endowment, the remainder from tuition and fees. The enrollment for 1926-1927 totaled 1,732—women 970 and men 762—"as fine a body of students as walks the earth"; 313 men and 398 women in the College of Liberal Arts; 52 men and 36 women in the College of the Bible; 235 men and 11 women in Commerce; 35 men and 328 women in Education; 54 men and 295 women in Fine Arts; 73 men and no women in Law. New endowment and equipment were imperative. The Rockefeller Foundation in 1924 offered \$150,000, provided Drake would raise \$350,000 toward the \$1,000,000. A six-years' program was launched April 23, 1925, with the aim of \$3,000,000 by 1931. Included in this plan were the new Educational Building and the new Stadium and Field House, the Women's Dormitory, a million additional endowment and other buildings and improvements. Only in part has the program been carried out—but the success has been almost marvelous in view of the financial situation in the Mississippi Valley. The Educational Building was erected, the Stadium and Field House financed and completed; the Dormitory is under way; the endowment has been increased. But emergencies are ever arising—it is so with every growing institution—will ever be!

Jay N. Darling ("Ding"—beyond all question the best cartoonist in the world) is credited with saying: "I am not interested in pulling the University out of the mud if it is going to jump right back in again!" And there is just one remedy—fill up the mudhole! Pave the highway! It's the only way to build good roads. It's the only way to build and preserve and guarantee the future of Drake University! And it will take millions to do it! Hence the new drive in 1929, with the plan to provide \$10,000,000 income-bearing endowment, and \$5,000,000 for enlarged campus and new buildings. A University cannot be built on a five-acre or an eight-acre campus. The campus must be enlarged to more than twice its present size—and the years will demand more. Every building on the Drake Campus is more than a quarter of a century old—the Main almost half a century; the Science Hall is not quite as old but is

*Paving the  
Highway*

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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not as well preserved; classrooms are overflowing and students from the various colleges scattered here and there, wherever a corner can be found. Fifteen million dollars, according to the new Enlargement Program, must be secured, if Drake University is to be a University in reality, the pride and patron of Des Moines, the graduate school of the Disciples of Christ, the educational center of the Commonwealth, the athletic center of the Missouri Valley. And all this Drake may become.

### ***Enlarge- ment Plans***

The Enlargement Plans, as drawn by Francis A. Robinson, landscape artist of national reputation, present a magnificent vista of Drake's future, with an enlarged and unified campus, new and renovated buildings, an endowment approaching efficiency, if not sufficiency. It is such a plan and program as must appeal to men and women of vision—who can foresee the city of Des Moines as it is to be fifty years hence; the Drake University of the next Millennium! And only men with "empires in their brains," with millenniums in their minds can do this thing! It calls for men who can think in millions and millenniums—in the priceless possessions of personalities, of youth, of manhood and womanhood; of American citizenship, of the perpetuity of the Republic; of the building of the Kingdom of Heaven in the world. Men of all creeds and parties are interested in such a program. It is not petty, it is not provincial, it is not political, it is not partisan—it is universal. Such is the idea, the ideal of Drake University.

### ***The To- morrow's- To-Be***

"Building for the Centuries" must possess the hearts of all who would help to do this thing, from the humblest to the highest giver. The great cathedrals were built by men who dreamed of the immortal, and built their dreams into domes and spires and mosaics and frescoes and paintings for the future ages. To help to build a University is to align oneself with the ages—to become a part of the unseen and the eternal—to project the soul into the Tomorrows-to-Be. Believe it—do it—rejoice in it!

And the half has not been told! There are humble, heroic men and women who have built their lives into Drake that have not so much as been mentioned.

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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There are those whose names are loved on the lips and which linger long in all our hearts. The administration through the years has included the heads of colleges, the trustees, the deans of men and women, the secretaries, athletic directors, the caretakers of buildings and campus and stadiums, the men who fire the furnace and rake the leaves and plow pathways through the winter's snows—all who toiled and sacrificed and some have suffered, some have died—the forgotten ones!

One name above all others, perhaps, shines with the softened glow of what is becoming a memory—Mary Adelaid Carpenter, twice Dean of Women, as much a part of the life of Drake University from the very first as her revered father, Chancellor Carpenter. As girl, as student, as librarian for many years, and as Dean of Women, before her marriage to Chancellor Craig, and after his death, until her second marriage to Dr. Shreck, Redlands, California, October 4, 1930, her life is more closely linked with Drake than almost any other, and her influence through all the years was one of the most intimate and personal and all-pervading. Her presence was to us all as apple blossoms in the May, as the fragrance of roses and sweet clover from the meadows of memory. Nor is this poetical fancy. It is the reality of a real life, given in devotion and with delight to Drake University—the fragrance of which still lingers in lives made better by her presence, in the holy place of memories that cherish her name, in which she is enshrined.

**One Dear  
Name**

Others there were—devoted women—who filled in the gaps between times. Mrs. Ethel M. Morris served as Dean of Women for some time, 1908-1910, and was succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Walker Jordan, who filled in the interim until the return of Mrs. Mary Carpenter Craig in 1918. As assistant professor of English for seven years, in addition to her duties as Dean of Women, Miss Jordan made an exceptional contribution to Drake. She was fitted for her diversified duties by long experience in the schoolroom in high-school work in Arkansas—from 1895 to 1906 and five years in the University of Arkansas. Mrs. Carrie Taylor Cabbage is the present Dean of Women, the daugh-

**Other  
Devoted  
Women**



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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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ter of one of the pioneer families, connected with the beginnings of Drake from 1884; her brother, Dr. H. C. Taylor being in Drake in the early '90's and her sister, Lou a graduate in 1893. She is the widow of Roy Cubbage, a graduate of the University. By her training, her personality, her wide acquaintance with all University activities, she is well fitted to take up the work laid down by Mrs. Craig.

### **Deans of Men**

Of the Deans of Men something has been said about their activities in athletics—the title of Physical Director being applied to C. A. Pell and W. J. Monilaw, who directed the activities of the men for several years and made outstanding contributions, not only in athletics, but in building up the morale and fostering the true Drake spirit. W. F. Barr seems to have been the first Dean of Men, in 1911, in connection with his work as head of the College of Education. John L. Griffith became Dean of Men in 1913 and in this position he was recognized for his personality and power over the men of the University and in all the activities of the student body he was a directing and inspiring factor, by reason of his Christian character, his moral integrities and high ideals. When he was called into war activities, the office fell to Dean Morehouse, until he became President. Otis Clair McCreery was Y. M. C. A. Secretary, 1923-1925, and Dean of Men, 1925-1927, followed by Raymond M. Davies, of the College of Education, the present Dean of Men. Of the men who have served as representatives in the field, Joel Brown, one of the early graduates of Drake, was one of the most successful, and his services were sacrificial, hardships many and salary small. J. H. Stockham was another of the early graduates of the University who rendered long and arduous years of sacrificial service, as field man and Comptroller and as one of the active trustees—a man loved by his friends and mourned by the University. For thirty-three years he was a member of the Board of Trustees, beginning in 1892, serving under Chancellors Carpenter and Craig, Presidents Aylesworth, Bell and Morehouse, until his death, November, 1925. The old Stadium was his suggestion. He was one of the "Life Trustees," which includes a number of men and women who have been

### **Life Trustees**

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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associated with the University from the earlier days. Of that goodly company are George A. Jewett, Mrs. Damaris D. Van Meter, Alexander G. Downing, Ephraim P. Taylor, Mrs. Jennie Robinson Bell, John B. White, Lafayette Higgins, Howard I. Prusia. To give even the names of the Trustees through the years would suggest a story of such sacrificial self-giving as only the founding and development of a great institution call forth. It would take a volume to tell of their toils, their trials and tribulations. What they gave of time, of thought, of prayer, of persevering faith and aspiring hope, of long-enduring patience, of untiring endeavor—no historian could tell! One name only of the eighteen men who made up the first Board of Trustees is found in the list of "Life Members" of today—J. B. White of Adel, Iowa, still living and still active. He is the last of the "Old Guard"—and deserves as much honor as the last of Napoleon's "old guard"—the remnants of his shattered staff after the disastrous retreat from Moscow and later when he was carried a prisoner to Elbe and Helena. How little we know and appreciate the toils and trials of men who serve as trustees of such daring undertakings as building Universities out of nothing!

**John B.  
White**

Of the men who were president of the Board of Trustees, General F. M. Drake served from the beginning until his death in 1903, when he was succeeded by J. L. Sawyers; J. H. Stockham, Theodore P. Shonts, who served for ten years; Keith Vawter, son of John B. Vawter, one of the first of the promoters of the founding of Drake; David H. Buxton, a modest, unassuming Christian gentleman, who served eight years; William J. Goodwin, who is the present chairman of the Board. The first secretary was D. R. Lucas, who served during 1881-1883, followed by George A. Jewett, who has been secretary ever since—a record of fidelity perhaps not equalled in the annals of any other educational institution in the Commonwealth, if in America. C. E. Fuller was the first treasurer, serving five years, and followed by Walter E. Coffin, who held the office for fifteen years; he in turn was followed by John B. Burton in 1901, who was treasurer for sixteen years, and was succeeded by B.

**Secretaries  
and  
Treasurers**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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Frank Prunty, and he by Robert A. Crawford. These men shared the perplexities of the passing years—the shortages in budgets, the shiftings necessary in order to keep things stable, when finances flattened, and moving when tragedies threatened. The financial secretaries through the years have had to face the perpetual threat of shortage, or the actual facts of an empty treasury—and nothing in sight! David Wellington Freeman appears to have been the first financial secretary, 1905-1908; Claude Winn Prusia, with whom the office seems to have ceased on his retirement in 1918.

**Ed. C.  
Lytton**

The office of Business Manager appears in 1919, with Ed. C. Lytton as occupant—a quiet, efficient man, who still goes about with head up and with confidence and assurance, in the face of financial difficulties that would appall a less sturdy soul and of sorrow and tragedy that would have crushed a less valiant spirit. His wife was Miss Lynn Beyer, to whom he was married October 6, 1927, and whose death occurred at the birth of their little daughter, November 3, 1930. Of Mrs. Lytton, President Morehouse, whose secretary she was for many years, says: “Mrs. Lynn Beyer Lytton occupied a very unique place in the history of Drake University. She came to us a perfect stranger from an eastern college, at a time when the life of Drake was greatly disturbed both internally and externally. Neither faculty nor students were in good mood; yet this gracious woman, by virtue of those rare characteristics which are so hard to describe, won first the respect, then the admiration and finally the love of every one who knew her even for a short time. She coordinated the forces, she smoothed the ruffled feelings, she corrected the wrongs of Drake’s great family. In many ways she was the truest Drake of us all. It is very doubtful if any other member of our group would have left so great a gap in our ranks.” A tribute like this from the heart of one who knew and appreciated the fine qualities of womanhood and mind and heart that were hers, falls like the incense of April flowers, after the snows of winter are gone—the sorrows of the soul are softened. Mr. Lytton is carrying on! And the little daughter lives to love and cherish!

**Tribute to  
Mrs. Lynn  
Beyer  
Lytton**



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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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Not to include the name of Emma Jessie Scott, the University Registrar for the past fifteen years, would be to slight the one above all others whom every student must meet. She is one of four sisters, all graduates of Drake, daughters of Dr. E. C. Scott, whose wife was the daughter of old Dr. Norman Dunshee, the patriarch among the members of the first faculty—a bright, vivacious woman, with a mind of her own, that scintillates information, untangles difficulties and keeps things moving—who probably knows more about Drake University than anyone else, in office or on the campus. And she can say, with the Great Apostle, “None of these things move me”—except on occasion! She is as much a part of Drake University as President Morehouse.

**Emma J.  
Scott**

And last, but not least, in this endless procession of presidents, professors, trustees, leaders on University activities, in classroom, auditorium, on campus, out in the world of affairs, wherever Drake men and women have gone, there is one name—Chaplain Charles S. Medbury, loved and honored perhaps by more students who have gone out from the University than any other man who has graced the platform and pulpit in Des Moines for the last quarter of a century and more. He came to the University Church in 1904 and became Chaplain of the University almost at the same time, a position he held for twelve years. His Thursday chapel addresses were the highlights of University life. It was said, with truth, that no speaker that came to the rostrum could command the attention or the attendance of the student body as could Dr. Medbury. He is gifted, gracious, gentlemanly—a gracious Christian gentleman—of the old school; by which is meant that he takes himself seriously, his mission and his message seriously. He has a stateliness, yet a simplicity of manner, a perfection of poise rarely seen, a sense of the fitness of things; a warmth of sympathy and understanding; a spiritual insight and inspiration, among the rarest and richest gifts with which a man and minister can be endowed. And he has a rhythmic movement of speech that charms and allures like music from one of the masters. His sermons, his addresses, his prayers, are prose-poems, appealing, appropriate,

**Charles S.  
Medbury**

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## HISTORY OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY

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apostolic in faith and fervor; yet as simple and searching as from the Master's lips. His influences as Chaplain, like the ocean tides, have washed all shores. His voice has been as the "Voice of many waters!" And the echoes are eternal, if it be true that no sound is ever lost in this Universe! How far his influences have carried, will continue, who shall say?

"End there is none to the Universe of God!" Therefore there can be no finality! Yet this does not mean futility—it means futurity, fulfillment—farther on and ever farther on! It is beautifully, blessedly true that "Becoming is more significant than being," as President Morehouse said in summing up the results of the year 1927. This may be said with reference to Drake University, as of every institution for the education and redemption of the race. It is the hopeful, the inspiring thing in all noble endeavor, in all aspiring undertakings. Out beyond the farthest reach of the mightiest telescope there are other stars and suns and systems! There must be! What the mind of man can conceive—God can do! And what the mind of man can conceive—man with God can become and do!"

### "MAS ALLA!"—FARTHER ON!

*"Mas Alla!"—Farther on the 'luring leads  
To new adventurous, daring deeds—  
Spaniard, Frenchman, American, Apache—  
Men of the surging soul and spirit free!  
Before them untrekked lands and seas,  
The call of distances and destinies!  
Of undiscovered continents and isles,  
Where mystery mocks and still beguiles;  
Where hidden truths and treasures lie  
Beneath some black or blazing sky;  
And no man knoweth where they are,  
Yet follows, lured by sun and star,  
Unto some heavenly, hidden zone—  
And each must trek the trail alone!*

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## BUILDING FOR THE CENTURIES

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*"Mas Alla!" What are desert wastes to these  
Who dream of distances and destinies?  
Who in their souls have seen the glow  
On far horizons—mountain peaks of snow—  
Beyond the dreary dread of desert lands,  
The beckoning of dear, departed hands,  
And faces lifted to the rising sun,  
With faith and fortitude, until is won  
The treasure, or the truth that tongue  
Has never uttered, and the song unsung  
That waits the hand to strike the lyre  
Of the Great Symphony of dream, desire,  
That gives a meaning to the whole  
Of life and love, of spirit and of soul!*

*"Mas Alla!"—Farther on forever more!  
Seeking ever for that farthest Shore  
Of all the troubled tides that sweep  
The soul out into the dark, the deep  
Of all our dreams and our desires,  
Born of the passion-pains, the fires  
Of faith and hope and love that flame  
In human hearts and which acclaim  
Our heritage—that for which we strive  
And suffer—things that still survive  
The disappointment, the despair, the woe—  
Which they only find who dare to go  
Out where the feet of love have gone,  
Into the darkness—Dreamers of the Dawn!*

—CHARLES BLANCHARD.





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